The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Orders Relative to Troops in Texas and Other Departments.

All White Volunteers that can be Dispensed With to be Mustered Out Immediately.

Sharp Tricks to Evade the Payment of Taxes.

President Johnson's Health—He is Still in Washington.

Gen. Meagher Appointed Secretary of Montana.

The Convention of Colored People at Alexandria.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

MUSTER OUT OF TROOPS.

The following order, relative to the mustering out of certain troops, has been issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 39.—Orders and instructions relative to the muster out of certain volunteer white troops, viz: infantry, cavalry and artillery in the Department of Texas, and artillery and cavalry in other departments:

FIRST, TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

[TELEGRAM.]

Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.:

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to cause all volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery serving in the Department of Texas that you think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of service. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge preference should be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve. The musters-out, discharges and payments will be made under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, current series, from this office, except that officers and men, who desire to receive their discharges and payments at the rendezvous when mustered out, will be permitted to do so. Please forward to this office, without delay, a list of the regiments and independent companies you may select for discharge under this order, giving therein for each the strength, present and absent.

Respectively, so soon as the list is completed, inform me, by telegraph, of the number present and absent for the respective States; separate lists of those who may desire to receive their discharges and payments at the rendezvous for muster out, should be placed in the hands of the Chief-Paymaster, so that he can at once make arrangements for payments. Acknowledge receipt of this.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY WHOSE SERVICES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED.

Ordered mustered out, under special instructions of dates set opposite the organizations respectively:

New-York—Seventh Artillery Battalion, July 24, 1865; Second Provisional Cavalry, July 23, 1865.

Pennsylvania—Second Provisional Cavalry, July 23, 1865; One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry, July 24, 1865.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRICKS TO EVADE PAYING TAXES.

It is wonderful how much ingenuity is expended and effort made to evade the payment of government taxes and internal revenue. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue receives daily a large number of specimens of the devices, mechanical and other, gathered up by the various collectors and assessors throughout the country. In the article of matches alone there are dozens of evasive specimens presented. One received to-day is a double-ender match, nearly twice as long as the ordinary match, with each end dipped in the phosphoric mixture. The consumer breaks each of these double-enders in the middle, and he has two matches for one. The tax is one cent for all packages of not more than a hundred. By the double-ender system the dealer pays about half the government tax intended by the law. Another ingenious evader gets up large packages of thin blocks about three inches long and of the length of matches, one edge deing dipped in the phosphoric mixture. These blocks he denominates kindling-wood, and informs the purchaser that if he desires to use them as matches, he can do so at any moment by whittling them off the kindling-wood. It is scarcely necessary to say that by the terms of the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, these evaders are compelled to pay the honest tax required by law.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts since our last report foot up $2,803,163 86, viz.: yesterday's receipts, $1,086,407 15; to-day's receipts, $1,716,756 71.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

It has been announced in some of the papers that the President would leave here to-day for Cape May. We understand the President had no such intention. Certain it is, however, he did not leave the city. His health is improving, but he did not feel well enough to meet the members of the Cabinet to-day, and consequently the usual Friday session of the Cabinet did not take place.

GEN. BUTLER LEAVES.

Gen. BUTLER left here at 7:30 this evening, destined for Sharon Springs, where his family are now sojourning.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The German societies in this city are preparing an entertainment for the benefit of the LINCOLN national monument to be erected here. The Baltimore German societies also propose to take action to the same end. The monument associations have already a handsome sum in hand. They intend no such thing as fail in the erection of a monument to the lamented LINCOLN at this point, whatever may be the fate of similar movements for the erection of monuments to him elsewhere.

WANT A LITTLE MORE FIGHTING.

It is reported that twenty-four officers, recently discharged from our army, have proffered their services to the Mexican Minister here, and propose to join the Mexican army.

GEN. MEAGHER RECEIVES AN APPOINTMENT.

Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER has received from the President the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Montana. The commission was forwarded to Gen. MEAGHER to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

PROMOTIONS.

The War Department has promulgated a general order, showing a large number of promotions for gallant and meritorious services, among them Brig.-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, to be Brevet Major-General; and Brevet Colonels JOHN C. KELTON and SIMPSON ROBERTSON to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet. Capt. J. Y. C. Lee, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster at Alexandria, has been brevetted a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA PENSION AGENT.

ERASTUS PAULSEN has executed a new bond as pension agent at Philadelphia, which requirement is practically a reappointment to that office, and puts an end to the contest.

ILLNESS OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Capt. DRAYTON, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is now dangerously ill, with but slight prospect of any recovery.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

The Colored Men's Convention at Alexandria, Va., to-day adopted another address, setting forth the reasons why they are entitled to all the privileges of freemen. In the course of a discussion, Gov. PEIRPOINT was roughly censured, and accused of selling out the negroes at auction when he removed the seat of his government to Richmond. A delegate said that PEIRPOINT, as the Governor, ought to be respected; when another replied that no man was entitled to respect who did not respect the rights of colored men. An anonymous letter was received, post-marked Washington, threatening to put the principal leaders of the convention under the sod before the falling of the Autumn leaves if they persisted in their objects. This caused great excitement and fierce debate. The speakers said they were not to be intimidated, and finally the subject was disposed of by throwing this letter under the table.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The brigs *Moneto* and *Victoria* arrived at Newport News to-day from City Point ladened with the French tobacco from Richmond.

The steamers *Ranger* and *Delaware* arrived at Norfolk this morning from City Point with the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment for duty at Norfolk and its vicinity.

The Twentieth New-York Cavalry, from Richmond for New-York, arrived here to-day on the steamer *Edward Everett*, Capt ETTA.

About 40 schooners are at anchor in the harbor waiting for a favorable wind. One was sunk last night off Sewall's Point in shoal water. Her name and the cause of the disaster is not as yet ascertained.

The steamer *Blackstone*, which arrived a few days since, disabled, has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Another effort was made to-day to raise the old United States frigate *Congress*, off Newport News, which proved unsuccessful, the steam not being sufficient to work all the pumps. The water was, however, lowered three feet from tide-mark in two hours. Another effort will be made to start all the pumps at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, weather permitting.

Arrived, steamers *Exchange*, Querms Creek; *Geo. Appold*, Baltimore, bound to Boston; *Hero*, Richmond; propeller *Lancer*, City Point; brig *J. W. Sawyer*, City Point; schooners *United*, New-York; *Clara*, New-York; *Americus*, New-York; *Fleetwood*, New-York; *J. H. Cady*, New-York.

Sailed, schooner *E. Nickerson*, for Baltimore.

The steamer *De Molay* arrived from City Point, with the Twentieth New-York Regiment, en route for Sacket's Harbor, via New-York City. Col. D. M. EVANS is in command.

Among the schooners here wind-bound are the *Georgia*, I. & D. CRANE, New-York; *James T. Boyd*, Forked River, N. J.; *J. J. Worthington*, Portland; *Julia E. Willetts*, Brookhaven; *Triumph*, Bridgeton; *George E. Prescott*, Vinal Haven; *Daniel S. Williams*, Forked River.

Raising of the Frigate Congress—Sale of Ordnance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The frigate *Congress* was raised to-day. At 8:30 A. M. the pumps were set to work; at 10 o'clock the frigate commenced to rise, and at noon about six feet of her hull was above the water. She was deeply imbedded in the sand, and could not be removed from its banks until high water, which will be about 6 o'clock this evening.

The pumps in the mean time are kept at work and easily keep her free from water. Mr. BROWN, one of the contractors, immediately telegraphed to Norfolk and Old Point for steam power to tow the *Congress* to the dry-dock at the Gosport Navy-yard. She now draws 19 feet of water.

The steamer *Cossack* put into Newports News for coal last night at 8 o'clock, and meanwhile landed the First Maine Regiment. The soldiers commenced taking goods from the store of NICHOLAS WHITE, the port sutler, and before the *Cossack* left this noon, they had nearly cleaned out the store, carrying off goods to the amount of nearly $7,000.

The *Cossack* is now at anchor off Fortress Monroe, and it is understood that she will be ordered back to Newport News to settle damages.

Captain CATER, of the wrecked steamer *Quinnebaug*, has arrived here from Morehead City.

One hundred and eighty guns were sold to-day at auction. The sale was conducted by T. G. BAYLER and Captain WM. ADAMS, of the Ordnance Department. The average prices were: For cast-iron guns, ⅝c. per pound; wrought do., 1 1-13c. per pound; brass pieces, 29c. per pound.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

GORHAM, N. H., Friday, Aug. 4.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, family and staff, and several prominent citizens of Portland, arrived here at 6:45 P. M. There was a large number of people present to welcome the General. He was escorted to the Alpine House, which was decorated with flags and mottoes. The General took a stand on the green terrace, and a speech was delivered, welcoming him to the Granite Hills, after which he returned to supper. He leaves here at 10 A. M. to-morrow for Quebec.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 4.

Gen. GRANT and party started on an excursion among the islands in the harbor, at 9:15 this morning, in the revenue steamer *Mahoming*.

The party on board was very select and limited in number.

The day is very pleasant and the trip cannot but be delightful to the distinguished party, who will especially appreciate the quietness of the affair and absence of ceremony.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 4.

The *Mahoming* returned and landed Gen. GRANT and party at Atlantic-street at 2 o'clock, whence they walked across the street to Grand Trunk depot through a dense crowd and a cloud of dust, which rendered them almost indistinguishable; and, perfectly disgusted, they immediately entered a train of two cars prepared specially for the General. A portion of the crowd made a rush for the General's car, and convulsive grabs at the hand which extended from the window.

Without a moment's delay the train started, and the relieved General hastened to the rear platform and bid the crowd adieu.

Lynch Law in the West.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Friday, Aug. 4.

Yesterday a paroled rebel prisoner named MILLER, who had induced Mr. GREGORY, proprietor of the Spencer House, Louisville, to visit Shelburn, Sullivan County, twenty miles below this city, under pretence of selling him some land, attacked GREGORY murderously in the woods near Shelburn, beat him nearly to death, stabbed him several times, and then robbed him of $90 in money and his watch.

The people turned out, caught MILLER, had him identified by GREGORY, and hung him on a tree near the place where the crime was committed. Faint hopes are entertained of GREGORY'S recovery.

The Famous Nims Battery En Route Home.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 4.

The Second Massachusetts Battery, favorably known as Nims' Battery, passed through here to-day, en route home to Boston. The battery was handsomely entertained by OTIS KIMBALL, Esq., agent of the Lake Shore Railroad.

THE BURNING OF THE WM. NELSON.

A Remarkable Story—A Woman Two Days Afloat on a Spar with an Infant.

In the steamship *Bellona*, Capt. DIXON, just arrived at this port, were two steerage passengers, concerning whom a thrilling incident is related. FRANZ MEYER, aged 23, and his wife, ANNA, aged 19, from Canton Soleure, Switzerland, were passengers in the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, recently destroyed by fire at sea. In the confusion incident to the efforts to save life, the husband and wife were separated. The husband was picked up by one of the ship's boats, which was soon fallen in with by the brig *Mercury*. The wife, young and *enceinte*, was not discouraged at the uncertainty of her husband's fate, but prepared for her own safety. Self-preservation could not suppress her womanly instincts so far as to ignore the feeble cries for help from an infant only 14 days old, left to perish by its distracted parents, but regardless of her own state, she plunged, with her self-imposed charge, into the sea. For two whole days did this brave young girl support herself and the infant on the remnant of a ship's spar, without food or water, sustaining the infant's life by the *moisture from her own mouth!*

Late on the second day the same vessel in which her husband was saved, having ceased cruising, without hope of rescuing more life, fell in with this heroine, and saved her and her little charge. Eventually the family were landed at Havre, France. The Prussian Consul at that port took the charge of the infant, as its parents were supposed to have been lost with the wreck.

Many ladies at Havre interested themselves to enable this brave young creature, with her husband, again to venture to cross the Atlantic in search of a Western home. Destitute of everything necessary as an outfit, having lost all, the kindness of the ladies at Havre was doubtless most acceptable, and on the *Bellona*, although poverty was apparent, a remarkable cleanliness in the family was quite noticeable.

This heroine of real life, during her recent voyage in the *Bellona*, gave birth to a child. She is a real object of interest to the benevolent ladies of New-York, and is worthy to receive at their hands that aid, for the promptness of which they have a world-wide reputation.

Dr. BLEWITT, the surgeon of the *Bellona*, has kindly offered to give authentic information regarding this woman, as he possesses documents establishing the truth of the facts stated.

FIRES AT SEA.

A Letter from an Old Sailor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent disasters at sea by fire lead us again to suggest, with increased earnestness, the duty of the owners and officers of all sea-going vessels to make renewed efforts to give security to the lives of the passengers which they virtually guarantee to carry safely from one port to another. We venture to say that we do not know of a single line of ocean steamers which are properly prepared to give the fullest accommodation to their passengers in the event of a serious disaster, and because the officers of the *Glasgow* were so fortunate, through the kindness of Providence and their cool bearing, to save the two hundred and fifty souls who were on board it, it does not follow but that under common circumstances many of them might have perished. Had the sea been rough or the wind strong, it does not seem probable that all could have escaped the horrible death which stared them in the face.

It must be borne in mind that passengers, as a body, are easily excited and very difficult to control, and under the most trivial circumstances will become panic-stricken, and often rush wildly to destruction, and a few of these panic-stricken individuals often cause an immense loss of life. It is at these times, when they see it is worse than hopeless to endeavor to save the passengers, that the officers abandon them to the fate of their own selection, and seek in the best possible way their own preservation, or sink down to despair and perish with them. An experience of some twenty years upon the ocean has given me many opportunities of witnessing the action of passengers in times of great emergency, and it has been a subject to which I have given much thought, and from time to time written fully about, and I have come to the firm belief that until some further steps are taken in reference to preparations on board of vessels for saving life, that we may expect frequently to hear of these sad disasters.

The laws of the United States, as well as of Europe, provide that every passenger-vessel shall be fitted with a given number of boats, a certain number of life-preservers, so many pumps, and a requisite number of feet of fire hose. Inspectors' certificates can be found on board of these vessels, which state that they were on board at a certain date.

But let us look at the condition of their appliances. It is not an uncommon thing to find boats hung at the davits, or turned up on the upper deck, which, if required for actual use, would be found rotten or leaky, entirely useless, except when lowered away to give a hope which would be as speedily crushed as would be the frail craft when she struck the water. There are very rarely a sufficient number of boats upon any ocean steamer capable of accommodating in bad weather one-half of the passengers. Ships should carry more boats or less passengers.

As to life-preservers, they amount to but little under any circumstances. I will guarantee that out of the hundreds that are in use out of this port alone, one-tenth part of them are useless. Ships should carry life-rafts made of rattan, well stuffed with cork, each capable of sustaining a hundred or more people. Four of them could be carried on frames over the quarter deck, or on top of the deck-houses. A dozen of them could be stowed on board the vessel. They cannot be swamped or their sides stove in, are easily launched and will not rot.

Fire hose and buckets should be very frequently tested and inspected, and not allowed to lie in the heated engine-room lockers and rot. Hose should be attached to the fire-plugs at sundown and laid along the deck ready for use in case of fire.

Having thus briefly suggested some few of the main features of the precautions in material, let me give my views as to the arrangement of the personal precautions. Here let me say that I am no land-lubber or greenhorn, to whom you can say that "it can't be done."

In the first place, printed rules and regulations, in case of fire, should be placed in every room and in conspicuous places about the vessel, so that all could read them and familiarize themselves with the word "Fire." Let the rules be simple, so that all could comprehend them.

Give every passenger, when he purchases his ticket, a station to which he will repair in case of fire, stranding or collision.

Before the ship goes outside the harbor, muster every passenger to his station—compel them to obey—exercise them in your fire-drill. They will appreciate it; they will understand it is for their good; they will enjoy it. This system is not new. It has been tried with success in one, at least, of the steamers between Panama and San Francisco. It worked like a charm. I am aware some of our old fogies will cry out "bosh," but these are the men who for a few dollars and a little trouble, if their vessel was insured, would care but little to lose an old vessel, if it did not incommode them for a time; but I appeal to the great traveling public, to the cause of humanity, to bear me out in the request for a fair and full test of the plan which is here proposed.

It is a singular fact that the accidents which have called forth this letter seldom come in isolated cases, but several follow in quick succession, and the firebrand seems now to be afloat; and it is time that something useful was done to prevent the recurrence of any more fires at sea. No smoking below decks should be allowed under any circumstances—all violations of this rule should be punished. A quartermaster or a competent person should visit every portion of a vessel at sea at least every half hour.

Too great precaution cannot be taken on board of a vessel.

I have been on board of several vessels at sea which have been on fire, some of them filled with passengers, and I have never seen a life lost in this way; and to a thorough organization of the passengers, as well as the officers and crew, did we owe the preservation of the ship and all on board.

Lel our ship-owners try these suggestions.

B. S. O.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Interesting Dispatch from Consul-General Hale—Official Account of the Progress of the Malady.

The accompanying official dispatch to the Secretary of State, from Mr. HALE, Agent and Consul-General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, gives a vivid picture of the ravages of the cholera at that place:

AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 7, 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the number of deaths from cholera in Alexandria, according to the official reports per each day, since my dispatch No. 34, has been as follows:

June 27, 214; June 28, 209; June 29, 197; June 30, 184; July 1, 195; July 2, 228; July 3, 176; July 4, 118; July 5, 132; July 6, 142.

It will be observed that the greatest mortality occurred on the 2d, when the number of deaths was 228, but that two days afterward the number was reduced to 118—nearly one-half. This favorable change is due to a strong north wind, which has prevailed during the week, and which it is earnestly hoped may continue. Moreover, the beginning of the rise of the Nile has been reported by telegraph from the upper country; a favorable effect is expected when the wave shall reach the Delta now in about twelve days, by covering with water the low and stagnant places.

From the interior we continue to hear the most distressing reports. At Cairo the mortality is very great, as many as 457 deaths having occurred in a single day, while private reports, perhaps exaggerated, estimate the deaths at 1,200 daily. At Tanta, at Zagarig, at Damietta, Rosella and other places, the deaths are frightfully numerous. At most of these places there are no physicians, and the sufferers receive no assistance.

It is estimated that more than 30,000 people have left Alexandria since the malady appeared on the 11th ultimo. It is ascertained that 18,000 passports have been granted; if it be assumed that an average of two persons travel under each passport, the number of departures has been 36,000.

For three weeks after the outbreak of the malady the American community was happily spared; but it is my painful duty to report the death, yesterday morning, of Mr. A. C. PANGELAKI, a citizen of the United States by naturalization. His father, I believe, was one of the victims of the massacre at Scio. The orphan boy was brought to the United States, and I have heard that he was employed in the Greek department at the University press in Cambridge, near Boston. After several years' residence in America he returned to the East, never forgetting, however, his adopted nationality. At Smyrna, in the year 1846, he published a little book of lessons designed to facilitate the study of the English language by foreigners. For at least ten years past he has been a resident of Alexandria, where his mild manners and blameless character have contrasted him favorably with some others of the same nativity who have sought to live here under the American flag. His age was 50. I should mention that it is said, by the physicians, that the disease of which he died was congestion of the brain, not cholera; but, as I met him in perfect health thirty six hours before the sudden illness which in two days more ended with his death, I am still inclined to regard him as one of the victims of the existing unhealthy state of the atmosphere.

The present is the sixth time that Egypt has been visited by the cholera—renewing in destructiveness the mortality of the ancient plague. The first outbreak of the cholera was in 1831; the next, in 1838; the third, in 1840; the fourth, in 1850; the fifth, in 1855. The period of exemption has never exceeded ten years, the term between the preceding and the present visitation.

It will be readily understood that, in times like these, no festivity was appropriate on the Fourth of July, but I may report that on that day their Excellencies, CHERIFF PACHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and MOURAD PACHA, Governor of Alexandria—notwithstanding their severe duties and anxieties—did not fail to visit me officially, and offered their congratulations on the happy recurrence of our national anniversary, and their best wishes for the prosperity of the Union.

But one American vessel remains in port, and she clears to-morrow for England.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES HALE.

P. S.—At the moment of closing this dispatch I receive the sad tidings of the death, at Cairo, on the 5th inst., of the wife of the Rev. GULIAN LANSING, American missionary.

The Cholera in Egypt.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Consul-General HALE, of Alexandria, Egypt, in an official dispatch to the State Department, gives a vivid picture of the ravages of the cholera in that city. There were seventeen hundred and eighty-five deaths from June 27 to the 17th of July.

It is estimated that more than thirty thousand persons have left Alexandria since the malady appeared, on the 11th of June, up to the 7th ult.

The most distressing reports are received from the interior.

Result of the Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Returns of the election have been received from the following towns in this State, with the following result:

Franklin—Campbell, Dem., 170; Carter, Union, 68; Stokes, 194; Hood, 166; Faulkner, 4.

Sweetwater—Maynard, Union, 31 majority. Soldiers vote Maynard 52 majority.

The vote in the First District for Congress is as follows: Miller, Union, 183 majority.

Jonesboro—Taylor, 99; Miller, 152.

Murfreesboro—Ed. Cooper, Administration, 251 majority.

Columbia—Arnold, 104; Thomas, Conservative, 158.

Cowan—Cooper, Administration, received 25 votes.

In the Tenth District of Franklin County there was no opposition.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 4.

No additional returns are received that would indicate any positive results. MAYNARD, of the Knoxville District; STOKES, of the Chattanooga District, and COOPER, of the Shelbyville District, all Union, and THOMAS, of the Clarksville District, and CAMPBELL, of the Nashville District, opposition, are undoubtedly elected. No reports have been received from West Tennessee.

Gen. Hancock on Returning Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 4.

Gen. HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Department, has issued an order, which says: Paroled prisoners of the late rebel armies, who have not been pardoned by the President, will, on arriving in the limits of this department, report their presence and residence immediately to the nearest Provost-Marshal and register their names. If non-residents of this department and not allowed by the terms of their parole to enter the department, especial authority must be shown and filed under which they are found there; and in order that the authority be valid, must be from an officer having power in the premises. To allow persons of the latter class to remain within the limits of this department, requires the sanction of the department commander, or of higher authority—that of another department commander is not sufficient. No person of the class named will be allowed to visit the City of Baltimore without a permit from headquarters or higher authority.

Riot at Aquia Creek.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 4.

The Richmond *Republic* of to-day says that a riot took place at Aquia Creek on Tuesday last between the whites and blacks employed there. The latter tried to drive the former away, and partially succeeded. The military interfered, killing one colored man and wounding many others. Fifteen colored men were taken to Richmond and turned over to the military authorities.

SUPPORTERS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Rebellion Finds Good Friends in New-York.

WHO ARE THEY?

C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor; Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate; Theodore Martine, Peter Y. Cutler, Carlos Butterfield, Robt. M. Livingston, and a Few Small Fry.

They are a Little Nervous About Davis' Trial.

Sworn Testimony of One who was Present at Their Meeting.

The following is the sworn statement of Mr. BROWN, who was present at the meeting recently held in Broad-street for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses of JEFF. DAVIS' trial:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: ROBERT BROWN, of said City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

On Monday, the 31st of July, 1865, he attended a meeting in this city, having received an invitation in the following terms:

You are invited to meet, with several gentlemen, at the offices Nos. 10 and 20 in the house No. 9 Broad-street, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 4 P. M., to devise means for the fair and full defence of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates, so that whatever happens justice may be done.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The meeting was held at the rooms designated, being those occupied by CARLOS BUTTERFIELD. There were present at the meeting Messrs. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate of this County, THEODORE MARTINE, PETER Y. CUTLER, CLANCY and DOUGLAS, among others. One of them said that Mayor GUNTHER would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was entirely in union and sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

After some delay, it was remarked that it would be as well to invite their Southern friends outside to come in. This was done; several persons entered, after which the doors were closed. There were now ten men present.

The object of the meeting was to raise funds to meet the expenditures to be incurred in the defence of JEFF. DAVIS. The following committee was appointed for that purpose: C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of New-York; CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, THEODORE MARTINE, Messrs. DOUGLAS and CLANCY.

A general conversation followed upon the signification of the trial of DAVIS. It was, they all agreed, the most important trial in the world's history. Every lover of liberty in Europe and America had an interest in it. They were on trial. The celebrated trial of WARREN HASTINGS would sink into insignificance compared with that of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. CUTLER declared the Declaration of Independence to be the *Magna Charta* of human liberty, and quoted it to prove that the Southern States had the right to secede.

Another person, one of the New-Yorkers, remarked that the State of New-York refused to enter the Federal Union except the right was assured to her to withdraw if she thought proper. The proceedings and debates of the convention were referred to in confirmation of this statement.

Another of the New-Yorkers declared that even in Massachusetts every officer taking the oath of office swore that he owed allegiance to the State paramount to every other obligation of fealty.

Mr. ROBERT M. LIVINGSTON, of Mobile, Ala., remarked how few people had ever read the constitutions of the different States. He had read them, and found in several of the constitutions of free States the expressed right to secede.

A running conversation followed this statement; in which it was said that the effect of the trial of DAVIS would be a revolution of sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on the trial that the secession cause was right, and entitled to the sympathies of the world. One of the company, Mr. CUTLER, if I remember rightly, quoted a passage from BURKE, to show that a State cannot be guilty of treason.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, now wroughs up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, made the declaration: "In twenty-five years the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason, will be looked upon as a madman and a fool." He repeated this declaration, saying that in fifty years the revolution in popular sentiment would be so great that such a man would be looked upon as a madman or a fool.

One of the New-Yorkers denounced the execution of Mrs. SURRATT as a cold, deliberate murder. Another declared that she was convicted upon forged testimony. A third (MARTINE) asserted that the court by which she was tried had no legal jurisdiction, and that the execution was a deliberate murder.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said that he had conversed with a number of Englishmen in regard to this brutal murder. They told him that it would send a thrill of horror throughout Europe, and the howl of indignation that will be sent back would so cower and terrify the American government that it will be afraid to bring Mr. DAVIS to trial. He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison till he died, without bringing him to trial. The friends of Mr. DAVIS must keep such an agitation of the matter stirring that the government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay.

Mr. CUTLER said that he had been of opinion that the government would bring DAVIS to trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia. But it had been ascertained that a democrat (Judge WYLIE) had been appointed one of the judges; and hence the government would not dare let him be tried there. It was probable that Mr. CHASE would hold the court.

The conversation took another turn; and "Black Republicanism" was taken up. The question of negro suffrage, it was predicted, would divide the "Black Republicans."

Mr. LIVINGSTON said that he had conversed with a great number of Western soldiers. He found that their hatred for the "nigger" was even more intense than that of Southern men. He would mention a fact that had come under his own cognizance—within a short time more than a hundred "niggers" in Mobile had been murdered in cold blood by Western soldiers.

A New-Yorker asked Mr. LIVINGSTON how Alabama would be likely to vote at the next election for Members of Congress.

"They will return a solid delegation of staunch and true Southern men," he replied. Working himself up into another fury of enthusiasm, he declared that thirty-five hundred noble, lion-hearted Southerners had kept at bay, for many months, an army of seventy-five thousand Union troops. Mobile only capitulated when she was worn out and exhausted.

He then paid a glowing tribute to the noble-hearted women of Mobile. "They look down," he said, "with scornful contempt upon a Yankee officer, and suffer no advances from them; taking care, of course, not to give cause or pretext for arrest. The feeling is universal that no d—d Yankee must be allowed a foothold in the South." These are not my words; I am not a swearing man.

As the meeting was about to break up, Mr. LIVINGSTON remarked:

Gentlemen, you will want a great deal of money. I am on my way to England for the purpose of raising funds. This great work must go on. The government must not be allowed to shirk the trial. I can promise you with confidence that I will furnish you with the requisite amount.

One of the New-Yorkers replied to this that there would be no difficulty in raising the money in this city.

A further opportunity for private consultation was held, of which no account can be given.

The Southern men present were all of them open and avowed Secessionists. The Northern men at the meeting were in the most perfect accord of sentiment and sympathy with them. There was not the slightest perceptible shade of difference between any of them. They were all ultra and unequivocal Secessionists.

ROBERT BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1865,

JOHN BUTCHER, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

[STAMP.]

Returning Regiments.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4.

The First Regiment Connecticut Cavalry, 550 officers and men, with 550 horses, left Camden at 11 o'clock this morning, and are expected here about 5 o'clock P. M.

They will probably leave on steamers for New Haven this evening.

Sickness of the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Owing to the continued sickness of the President, the heads of departments were formally notified that there would be no meeting of the Cabinet to-day.

READING-ROOM.—The Reading-rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, will be open every Sunday during the present month, and are free to young men.

KENTUCKY.

Activity in Behalf of the Amendment—The Press and Military Orators—Gen. Logan's Speech—Cave Hill Cemetery—Soldiers' Graves—Monument in Progress—The Tombs of Mat. F. Ward and of W. H. G. Butler—Stringent Order by Gen. Palmer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

As the time approaches for the election, which is to decide whether Kentucky is ripe for the adoption of the constitutional amendment, or remains desperately "joined to her idols," discussion grows more earnest and animated. A little more than a week hence the State will have cast the most important vote in all her history. Not important so far as deciding whether slavery shall or shall not continue in the State, for that point the war has settled, not only for Kentucky, but for the whole country; and the constitutional amendment, which will simply ratify and establish, on an immovable foundation, what the sword has decided, is certain of adoption, by States enough to make it the law of the land, let Kentucky vote as she will.

But the vote to be now cast is important to the State itself—important to her reputation, not only as a loyal State, but as an intelligent and progressive one—as a State not blinded by prejudice or carried away headlong by passion, to oppose her own highest interests. It is to be hoped that she will listen to reason, and heed argument, everywhere overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment, and place herself proudly on the record with her sister States who have already given their decisive verdict against slavery.

Gov. BRAMLETTE and Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU have rendered yeoman's service to the good cause of the amendment, in the present canvass. They have both spoken frequently, and with a direct, convincing, sledge-hammer logic, that people cannot well withstand. Their speeches spread out in the loyal papers here, are widely read, and cannot fail to affect the popular mind powerfully. The *Journal* and the *Union Press* are bending every energy to win the State to the side of truth and honor. The former paper has surpassed itself in the vigor of the trenchant blows it has struck and is daily striking, in behalf of the amendment. Should the Legislature pass the bill at its next session, Kentucky will owe no small debt of gratitude, for the great work accomplished, to the strong and persistent exertions in its behalf of this, its most widely circulated and influential paper.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN addressed a large audience from the steps of the court-house, last Friday evening, on the amendment. A fine band began to call the people together as the evening fell, and when the General appeared, in company with Gen. ROUSSEAU and Mr. PRENTICE, the spacious steps of the building were densely crowded, and large numbers stood in front of the speakers' stand, eager to hear what the "great warrior, orator and statesman" (so the printed bills announced him) had to say.

Gen. LOGAN'S voice is clear, sonorous and ringing, capable of being heard on a still night, as this was, a square or two off. There was no flagging of its power even after he had spoken upward of two hours; for, beginning at 8:45, he did not close till 11:15. The venerable editor of the *Journal*, Mr. PRENTICE, introduced him in a few pertinent and felicitous remarks, and then the General launched forth upon his theme. He made a strong and effective speech, and, long as it was, he held his audience without signs of weariness till his last period was spoken. The speech, judged by this text, was a success, though less compact than it might easily have been made, and with its force greatly increased thereby. I have no doubt that the speech, circulated as it now is, as a campaign document, will greatly help forward the mighty measure in whose behalf it was delivered.

I was much interested in visiting, the other day, Cave Hill Cemetery, lying a short two miles northeast from the city. Several hundred acres are inclosed for the purposes of the cemetery, the situation being picturesque and beautiful. A considerable portion of the inclosed space is already occupied by graves, over which many imposing monuments are erected. Others are in course of erection, new lots are being laid out and adorned, and the demand for burying ground will in a few years fill up all the unoccupied space, ample as it now is. Each year, therefore, adds to the attractions of this solemn, quiet spot, holding out the promise that Louisville will be able to point, by and by, to her city cemetery as a place she will take pride in having the stranger visit.

Many soldiers lie buried here. It was to view their graves that I was chiefly induced to visit the ground, for this hallowed spot is always invested with deep but pensive interest. The number is far less than at Nashville, whose two dozen hospitals, while the war was raging, choked more than once with the mangled and bleeding from the battle-fields of Tennessee and Georgia, made fearful contributions to the lists of soldiers' graves.

The Louisville Cemetery, however, has not far from 5,000 Union soldiers buried in it—a pretty formidable death-record. The graves of these brave men occupy a plateau and a slope looking toward the North. They lie in rows of 25 or 30, the graves being neatly sodded, and kept, as indeed all the grounds are, in fresh and good condition. On another slope, toward the east, lie three or four hundred rebel soldiers. Flowers and creeping vines appear on sundry of these graves, while the head-boards, neatly painted, are larger and more seemly than those marking where the Union soldiers lie. It is a petty rebel discrimination, which I noticed at Nashville also—paint and flowers for those who died to overthrow the government, and plain, rough boards, and often weed-grown graves, for the noble fellows who had poured out their lives to save the country, and maintain our national unity. The place of honor, however unadorned, is that which the Union heroes occupy, and spite of rebel spleen or malignity the time is coming, if it is not yet come, when the whole country will regard as consecrated ground the spot where these noble men sleep.

On the plateau mentioned, the foundation of a monument to commemorate the gallant Union dead, is now laid. The corner-stone was laid on the 22d of February, 1864, in presence of a large concourse of soldiers and citizens, appropriate Masonic ceremonies being a prominent feature of the occasion. The base of the monument is fifteen feet square. It is proposed to erect upon this, in due time, a substantial and fitting structure to perpetuate the memory and merits of these defenders of their country.

I noticed but few monuments in the grounds bearing names known to the country. One monument, however, attracted me, bearing a name, which had a dozen years ago, a wide and painful notoriety. It is a structure of somewhat *bizarre* appearance. The body of it is composed of small, rough blocks of marble, relieved by what is meant to represent aquatic plants, a snake's, or it may be an eel's head, projecting between two of the ragged stones. From the top of this rises a flower-wreathed cross, six or seven feet in height. A plain tablet on one side of the blocks bears the inscription, "To my Husband." On the opposite side is the following: "MATTHEW F. WARD, died in Arkansas, Sept. 30, 1862, in his 37th year." This scriptural excerpt closes the inscription: "In the world to come is life eternal."

This MAT. F. WARD is the person who killed Professor BUTLER in the school he was teaching in this city, and in presence of his scholars, on Nov. 2d, 1853. The horror occasioned by the event, the deep popular interest it excited, and the trial especially, ranking with the *celebres causes* of the country, will keep it fresh in the memory of multitudes, as though occurring yesterday. At the North, ninety-nine out of a hundred regarded the act as murder, and nothing short of it. But wealth, social position, the influence of section and caste, manufactured sympathy, with the aid of such eminent counsel as Gov. HELM, J. J. CRITTENDEN and TOM. MARSHALL—not yet become the wretched wreck which strong drink afterward made

him—united to get the felon free. He left Louisville, or rather, never after the trial, came back to it to brave the indignant sentiment he had aroused. He settled on his plantation in Arkansas, and there, before the door of his dwelling, was shot down by a party of rebel soldiers, who, from his dress, were supposed to have mistaken him for an enemy.

This is what the papers would call "poetical justice;" though why this rather than straightforward, prosaic justice, is not so easy to explain. I will call it the latter, or rather, which is the same thing, an instance of that retribution with which the Omniscient often stamps the fallibility of human judgments, and visits with signal overthrow, offenders who have long exulted in impunity.

Not many rods from this Ward monument, stands a simple, unadorned marble shaft, which has about it an interest even greater than that belonging to the one just noticed. It bears inscriptions on its four sides or faces, which I feel strongly impelled to copy, and which I here transcribe, thinking that others may find a kindred interest to that which I felt in first reading them. On one side is this: "WILLIAM H. G. BUTLER, born in Jefferson County, Ind., Oct. 3, 1825; died at Louisville Nov. 2, 1853." On the second side are these words: "He fell by the hand of violence, in the presence of his loving pupils, a martyr to his fidelity in the discharge of his duties." The third facade bears the following inscription, which, I am assured, has nothing in it of strained or exaggerated eulogy: "A man without fear and without reproach; of gentle and retiring disposition; of clear and vigorous mind; an accomplished scholar; a devoted and successful teacher; a meek and humble Christian." And on the remaining side are graven these significant words: "This monument is erected by his pupils, and a bereaved community, to show their appreciation of his worth, and to perpetuate their horror at his *murder*."

Thus the very marble over the grave of the victim of lawless violence utters to the coming times the horror of all right-thinking minds at a deed of blood whose character is fitly described in the name given to it. It is an impressive lesson, which

"The living men who view the ground
Where they must shortly lie"

Will be more likely to heed and profit by than most of those that "storied urn" or mute marble teaches.

Gen. PALMER has just issued a stringent order in view of the election close at hand. It prohibits, under severe penalties, the four following classes of persons from voting, not only, but from all or any interference with the election:

1. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact whether they have or not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law.

2. All guerrillas and others who have taken up arms, or in any way operated against the government.

3. All persons who, by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort or encouragement to persons in rebellion.

4. All deserters from the military and naval service of the United States who did not comply with the terms of the President's proclamation regarding deserters, dated March 11, 1865.

To enforce this order and preserve the peace, the civil authorities will be aided, if necessary, by the military under Gen. PALMER's command. The order is a bitter pill for politicians and patriots here of a certain school. They would flout and trample upon it if they dared. But Kentucky is not yet emancipated from martial law, and this is a potent tranquilizer of the turbulent. The State swarms with those lately in arms against the government. For such to wield the ballot might be a pleasant change, but hardly good, just yet, for the health of the common weal.

C. V. S.

Important Civil and Military Regulations for Protection of Legal Voters and Keeping the Peace at the Polls—Cordial Co-operation of Gov. Bramlette and Gen. Palmer for Enforcing the State Expatriation Law, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

Gov. BRAMLETTE proclaims that the military will, upon application, assist the civil officers in enforcing the State expatriation law against returned and resident rebels and keeping the peace at the polls. That law disfranchises all former citizens who, armed or unarmed, voluntarily served the rebellion in any capacity; all who directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of "Confederate" or Kentucky "Provisional" Government, or in any way voluntarily submitted to or were agents or contractors for either pretended government; all who voluntarily assisted those in arms against the United States, or Kentucky Government, or those who were intending to join the rebel regular or irregular forces. That State law requires all challenged at the polls as coming within its provisions, to swear, if permitted, that they ever bore, and will bear true and faithful allegiance to the Governments of the United States and Kentucky.

Gov. BRAMLETTE and Gen. PALMER are thoroughly and cordially agreed to jointly and severally protect the peaceable exercise of the free right of suffrage of every person qualified according to the concurrent laws of the State and the United States. Gen. PALMER, by general order, announces he will give to the civil authorities aid to enforce the laws of Kentucky, and the act of Congress of last March 3, and to the State election officers, and to the legal voters of the State, "the most complete protection." He denounces the penalties of martial law (still existing in Kentucky, by Presidential and Congressional authority,) upon all disqualified from voting by those laws—including rebel soldiers, paroled and sworn or not, guerrillas, and all who have in any way operated against the United States Government, or the people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory; all who by act or word, directly or indirectly, aided and comforted persons in rebellion; all persistent deserters, and skulkers from any draft, who shall interfere with elections in Kentucky, by voting, attempting to vote, or persuading any other to vote, or appearing at the polls. And Gen. PALMER orders the arrest of any who shall counsel, advise or encourage any election judge or other person to disregard or disobey the law, as declared in the proclamation of the Governor of the State.

No more troops in Kentucky will be at present mustered out. Those disbanded have gone home with their officers' parting admonition to dissipate the popular prejudice against the morality and good citizenship of old soldiers, by their ready return to the quiet pursuits of civil life.

Reports received here from all parts of the South, generally concur that where our soldiers are not present to enforce the laws, negroes are still treated as slaves, or worse than slaves. PONTIAC.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Political Affairs—Candidates for Congress—Guerrilla Trials—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 23, 1865.

The eyes of the nation are now turned to Tennessee. The battle with the bullet having subsided, the final, less bloody, yet more potent battle with the ballot rages. If the lovers of Liberty and Union triumph next month, in Tennessee, the civil subjugation of the Southern traitors may be prognosticated with as much precision as the military success was when LEE surrendered. From the first, Tennessee has been the theatre of bold and decisive action. Her treason has been as emphatic as South Carolina; her battles as bloody as Virginia's; her guerrilla warfare the most horrible; and her loyalty is as deep, firm and defiant as that of New-England. Looking back to her secession convention of 1852; tracing her history through the subsequent decade; observing the boldness and intrepidity of her politicians; glancing at the division of her people, the firm patriotism of her East, the malicious treason of her West, the wrangling mixture of the people of her centre; the boldness of her United States Senator, at the time of the rebellion, his subsequent appointment as Military Governor, and then retrospecting the bloody history the war has left in the battles of Shiloh, Stone's River, Donelson, Franklin, Nashville, etc., we have a reality of romance unequaled by the history of any other State in the Union. Finally she has furnished us the chief officer of the nation, and a renowned Methodist minister and noted newspaper editor is her Executive.

Under the new régime, resultant of the rebellion, we have a new constitution, new franchise law, new pattern of public officers, and a dissipated, displeased, and disfranchised people, permitted to return from campaigns of failure, hopes blighted, property destroyed, and slaves and slavery gone from them forever. Is it a wonder that the Copperhead Conservatives, sick with the "bitter pill" of defeat, writhe and squirm under the potent application of Yankeeism? Need it astonish us to see them still clinging to the incubus which has deadened all incentive to progress, and blinded their eyes to the logic of events?

"They are like insects,
Caught by the glitter of a garish flame;
But oh! the wings once scorched, the brightest star
Lures them no more; and by the fatal light
They cling till death."

It is a sad commentary upon the demoralizing effects of "bad company" to observe men of the mental excellence and eloquence of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Judge CAMPBELL and J. B. HOOD join hands with guerrillas, traitors, slave-hunters, and every species of bad men, simply to gratify personal hatreds, and satiate morbid ambition. The struggles of the quadruped in the mire but make extrication more difficult. It goes down, down; and so does a man like ETHERIDGE. The telegraph has informed you of his seditious harangues; of his applying publicly most villainous epithets to the Executives of the State and nation; of his defiance of the new constitution, and of the enactments of the late Legislature; and, finally, of his informing the negroes publicly that they are not made free by the President's proclamation, nor by the action of the loyal conventions and legislative bodies of our own people; but that so soon as the "Yankee soldiers" shall be withdrawn, they—the slaves—will be required to return to their masters, and resume their former relation as slaves!—and he was arrested.

Mr. ETHERIDGE will be tried by military commission, on charges of attempted inauguration of armed hostility to the presence of United States troops, the specifications showing a renewal or attempted renewal of the subjugated rebellion.

Judge CAMPBELL, Copperhead candidate in this district for Congress, does not, because he has not the eloquence to stir up a disposition to rebel against the State constitution and laws. He, nevertheless, denounces, in the roughest manner, the *soul* of the "new order of things," and *feeds* his home-rebel and returned-rebel-prisoner audiences on the alluring will-o'-the-wisp hope that, by a bold and impudent course toward the State and National Governments, they can regain the moral, social, political and physical "Paradise lost" by their late unsuccessful rebellion. He is a mad pro-slaveryite, upon whose mind the death of the "peculiar institution" has cast a gloom of desperation. HOOD does not grapple the future so boldly; he is not a marplot of equal dimensions with ETHERIDGE; but all of these opposition politicians exhibit the cloven hoof clearly. They are laboring hard for a resuscitation of the ante-war *status* of the South—for the "rights" of the traitors to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," to the privileges of the elective franchise, to the possession of all their property, *including slaves*, and especially to the institution of slavery itself. A corroborative instance is in mind. One of the wealthiest and most influential slaveholders of the City of Nashville had built prior to 1861 a very large hotel here, but had not quite prepared it for occupancy. Abandoning everything in that year, he flew into that treason which has left one long track and trail of sorrow from Maine to Texas, and which has proved the physical and moral destruction of the South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. During the war the government had taken possession of his hotel-building, and occupy it still for storage purposes. A fortnight since the ex-owner returned, and immediately advertised the aforesaid building for lease or sale. Let us suppose he revolved some novel reflections when the Treasury Agent of the United States ordered him peremptorily to withdraw the advertisement, and furnished him with a bit of information, to the effect that his property had been transferred to the Bureau of Abandoned Lands, &c., to be disposed of on the government's account.

What could these wretches have been thinking about? They expected that the amnesty would restore to them not only all the privileges of citizenship and personal rights, but property rights also, in opposition to the plainest national statutory law. Do they not remember that they have by treason invited the severest punishment—death? They are not grateful to go scot free of the scaffold, but are impudent enough to *demand* of the government they have insulted and outraged, *property*, the clear title to which rests in the United States by virtue of majestic law!

Very recent proclamations and addresses of Gov. BROWNLOW have produced a dreadful contortion of the hydra-headed monster "Copperhead." And yesterday there was received the following telegram, which is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.

Hon. W. G. Brownlow:

I hope and have no doubt you will see that the recent amendments to the constitution of the State as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature in pursuance thereof, are faithfully and fairly executed, and that all illegal votes in the approaching election be excluded from the polls, and the election for members of Congress be legally and fairly conducted. When and wherever it becomes necessary to employ force for the execution of the laws and the protection of the ballot-box from violence and fraud, you are authorized to call upon Major-Gen. THOMAS for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authorities of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well-timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The law must be executed and the civil authority sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary, Gen. THOMAS will afford a sufficient military force. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this dispatch.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

This gives renewed hope to the loyal men, and is a bomb-shell into the ranks of the enemy. The story had been current throughout the State that the President differed widely from Gov. BROWNLOW in his views of administering affairs here. This pointed telegram is not ambiguous. Until its reception, partly from extensive travel throughout the State and partly from contagion, I had become fearful of the result of the impending crisis. I have no fear now. The Copperhead rebels will grow lukewarm by degrees, and at the polls beautifully less in proportion than any of us counted on.

In this climate it is an exceedingly smooth transition from Copperheads to guerrillas. I suppose no section of the country knows, from ample experience, what the meaning of guerrilla is more specifically than does Tennessee. In every county from Knoxville to Memphis the property and lives of Union men, women and children have been at the mercy of these "partisan rangers"—the chivalric name for cold-blooded murderers, midnight cut-throats, and house-burning robbers and thieves. One of the most noted of these gentry, known by the name of CHAMP FERGUSON, is now on trial here before a military commission for aiding the "Southern Confederacy," by murdering innocent and defenceless old men, women and children, peaceable loyal citizens, surgeons, captured Union soldiers, etc., and by robbing, stealing and burning wherever he could get with his banditti. There is no room for circumstantial evidence in these trials, the proof invariably being of the most positive character, In FURGUSON's case facts have accumulated delineating the most brutal and fiendish murders, and awful atrocities, indulged in as a pastime by the guerrillas. He has, with the help of his "gang," committed no less than a hundred murders, mostly in East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky.

"Tongue cannot tell nor pen portray" the suffering, torture, starvation and death-pangs of these loyal people. A brave soldier takes his life in his hand and marches to battle. If wounded or killed the result is not unexpected. If captured and imprisoned, and starved he always could turn to brother soldiers in blue for sympathy. But the isolated and cowardly system of guerrilla warfare afforded no comfort from the above-named sources. They would come upon you at "midnight's calm and holy hour," and, in the presence of your wife and children, butcher you without warning, or they would capture you, if a "Yankee" officer or soldier, carry you a few miles, hold a short "council of war," and play shooting you into—eternity!

The *Dispatch* and *Gazette*, published here, are the organs of the copperhead party. A notorious guerrilla, named HARPER, prints in both these dailies a "card," in which he says:

"I repel with indignation the infamous charges made against me by the editor of the *Press and Times*. No high-toned gentleman dare make the charge. I am living at home, occasionally mixing with my relations and friends, attending with my friends their parties, mingling in their innocent amusements, &c."

Here are some of the "innocent amusements" in which he "mingled" during the past four years:

1. Murder of Mr. GREEN, a government stock buyer, near Franklin, Ky. 2. Capture and robbery of a railway train near Richland, Tenn. 3. Murder in cold blood three captured unarmed Union soldiers. 4. Murder of Mr. NORVELL in Sumner County, this State, simply because he was a Union man. 5. In 1863 he killed Lieut. BERTHOLD, of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Volunteers, and captured two soldiers, whom he afterward murdered. 6. June 10, 1864, he murdered Mr. McLEOD, of Buck Lodge, Tenn., shooting him seven times. 7. In July, same year, he murdered a young surgeon of the Union army, while riding in an ambulance on professional duty, between Springfield and Cheatham's Mills. It is estimated that his cut-throat gang have murdered over sixty soldiers and citizens during the war. Yet he struts abroad unwhipt of justice, together with thousands not unlike him, except in the larger number of "victories" the Confederacy may have given them credit for. Here is this lovely and fertile part of the United States teaming with latent wealth. Shall all this broad and beautiful domain be surrendered to amnestied cut-throats like FURGUSON and HARPER? Shall they be pardoned by the President?

Nashville is not a beautiful city; nor is its sanitary condition to be envied.

"It might have been, but never may be,
A thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Had the streets been widened, and their crookedness straightened, "in the beginning;" had a site been selected where less rock abounded, and craggy ascents precluded not the long wide and beautiful avenue essential to the perfection of any city, then some hope might be entertained for Nashville's future. But it never can be a Rochester, a Cleveland, or an Indianopolis in beauty. In business it will excel many larger places, having the advantage of being the commercial centre of a fine agricultural section of country, with no real competition nearer than Louisville or Memphis. The capitol is one of the best in the country; is built of native marble, (according to my informant,) on a pigmy mountain of rock, sufficiently elevated to permit, from the entrance door, a view of the whole city and surrounding plantations. The residence of Mrs. JAMES K. POLK is an imposing, antiquated specimen of Southern architecture; and in the ample landscape inclosure sleeps, beneath a plain marble slab, bearing simple, appropriate inscriptions, one of the nation's unfortunates—a President.

The crops in many parts of Tennessee will yield abundantly. The small cereals are not so good; but corn is excellent. Cotton and other products promise well. The people could not expect more of the small breadth planted. T.

FROM FLORIDA.

How Things Look About Pensacola—The Property Recovered—Restoring the Mails—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Next to St. Augustine this is the oldest town in the United States. It is beautifully located on a magnificent bay with the finest entrance of any port on the Gulf; and yet it has never assumed proportions and is surrounded by a country almost uninhabited. True, the soil is light, sandy and comparatively poor, but under any but a slave system would long since have demonstrated a productive energy undreamed of in Southern philosophy. The last link of the railway that was to connect the place with the North was about being supplied when Southern madness plunged the country into war and dashed its present hopes to make place for more enduring prosperity in the future. More than half the place has been destroyed by fire during the war, and only stacks of chimneys and tottering walls tell of its former size. The elegant mansion of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, MALLORY, still stands, but spoiled of its beauty and occupied by the soldiery. Several other fine residences of rebels stand as monuments of the folly of their late owners, and subject to the occupation and control of strangers. The streets are overgrown with weeds and grass; the railroad is broken up and the iron removed for 40 miles; most of the former inhabitants are gone, and it will take time to restore the waste of war and rebuild the town. The United States Custom-house, Court-rooms and Post-office building—a fire-proof structure—still remains, and has just been taken possession of by Mr. RICKS, the newly-appointed Collector of the Port, who has opened his office here. The records of the United States Court and the county are preserved and in the possession of Mr. RIOBOO, the former Clerk of the United States District Court, still residing here. Mr. AVERY, the President of the railroad company, is endeavoring to secure iron to replace that removed by the rebels, and hopes in six months to have the road rebuilt.

The rebel Gen. MILLER, whose extensive mills and property, at the head of the bay, were destroyed by order of Gen. BRAGG, is now here making arrangements to reconstruct his establishment. He still believes in the right of secession and slavery, but acquiesces in subjugation, and through the assistance of friends hopes in five years to retrieve his position in business and recover his losses from the war. Mr. BUSHNELL, from Saybrook, Conn., is here, looking up the remains of a heavy lumbering establishment with which he was connected before the war, with a view to resuming operations as soon as possible. His company hold 40,000 acres of land on the Blackwater, a tributary of the Pensacola Bay. There are also many other Northern men interested in lumbering here who are preparing to resume business again. I am told that a company of Northern capitalists, styled the "Pensacola Land Company," have over a half a million of dollars invested in property at this place. They will soon find a new impetus to prosperity in the abolition of slavery and the influx of Northern freemen here.

Gen. ASBOTH is in command here and has his headquarters at Barrancas. He is a Hungarian officer, thoroughly educated in military science and one of the best engineers in the service. He planned the fortification around the city of St. Louis under FREMONT, when it was necessary to provide against enemies from within and without the city. He is a staunch friend of the government and an uncompromising enemy to traitors, and holds a steady rein upon such as exhibit secession sympathies. In regulating the affairs of the freedmen and restraining their former masters, he is strictly just, while leaning toward humanity and freedom. He is a bachelor, and in his private habits is strictly temperate and moral. He has some of the peculiarities of his countrymen and keeps a stud of the finest horses, numberless dogs, and his headquarters is beautiful, and enlivened by birds and flowers in great profusion. He is unostentatious and frugal in all his appointments, indulging only his taste for horses, dogs, birds and flowers.

There are four regiments stationed here at the various forts around the harbor, viz.: The First Florida and Second Maine Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Colored Volunteers and an Indiana regiment. All are healthy, and no extraordinary sickness prevails among the troops or the people.

Admiral THATCHER, commanding the Gulf Squadron, has his quarters at the Warrington Navy-yard, and his flagship, the *Potomac*, lays in the bay opposite. Commodore ARMSTRONG is in command of the yard, and both of these gentlemen are most popular and efficient officers, and thoroughly devoted to the interests of the government and the honor of the flag. Nearly all the buildings in the extensive yard were destroyed by order of the rebel Commodore RENSHAW at the commencement of the war, and nearly all its magnificent appointments now lay in ruins. It will take millions to restore the property destroyed by order of perjured traitors. The outside walls extending a mile and inclosing the yard on two sides, built of brick about 16 feet high, still remain, and one of the workshops and some of the small outbuildings have been sufficiently repaired for occupancy, and the yard is now a scene of activity, though not, as formerly, of elegance. The splendid granite dock is uninjured, though the gate and machinery to constitute it a dry-dock were removed and sunk in the bay by the rebels, and have never been recovered. Thirty-eight boxes, containing the machinery for the light-house at the entrance, which cost the government $300,000, have been recovered from the rebels, having been removed to Montgomery by them, and recently brought back from there. Sixty-one vessels of various kinds have been brought here for repairs since the first of June. This will be the great naval depot of the South, and will be second to none in the country for advantage or importance.

Mr. REED, the agent of the Post Office Department, has completed arrangements for a tri-weekly mail through the State of Florida from east to west, by rail between Jacksonville, Tallahassee and St. Mark's, and thence by military transports to Apalachicola, Pensacola and Mobile. This will greatly facilitate the interests of the government and accommodate the people. Nothing will more rapidly assist in restoring order and good government than the establishment of mail communication in the rebel States, at the same time it should be done with due regard to economy and intrusted only to men of unquestioned loyalty to the federal cause. The last dates from New-York here are of 2d July. A mail leaves to-day for New-York by the naval steamer *Fort Jackson*, via Key West. When the roads from Savannah are restored through to this place it will take but four or five days to communicate with New-York, and it would be but eight days by way of Jacksonville if steamers run regularly from that place to Savannah. Hon. THEODORE BISSELL, formerly of Key West, has been appointed and taken charge of the post-office at this place.

The rebel presses, removed from here to Montgomery on the evacuation of the place, I am informed are to be returned soon, the Supervising Agent of the Treasury here having authorized the owners to again resume operations. If these and all the other presses of the South could be induced to lay aside their opposition to freedom and lend an earnest and honest support to the Union and free labor, the South would soon recover its prosperity; but while traitors are permitted to publish discontent and excite prejudice and strife, the process of restoration will be slow. Of one thing be assured, when the mail facilities shall be fully restored and the thoroughfares fully opened, the papers of your metropolis will find a larger circulation South than ever before, and will be an important element in educating the people here.

It is reported here, by way of New-Orleans, that Judge MARVIN, formerly of Key West, but now of New York, is appointed Military Governor of Florida, and the announcement gives great satisfaction. Judge MARVIN was a staunch Unionist, and gave the weight of his influence against secession. In an able letter to Hon. THEODORE BISSELL, then a member of the Legislature from Key West, Judge MARVIN gave his views. Mr. BISSELL caused the letter to be read in the convention, which was then assembled at Tallahassee, when it caused a great sensation, but could not stay the current which South Carolina politicians, then at the head of affairs in Florida, had set in motion. If Judge MARVIN returns as Military Governor he will know how to take hold of affairs here efficiently, and will demonstrate the soundness of the views he then expressed. His appointment is one eminently fit to be made.

There is some expression of feeling here among loyal men in reference to the appointment as Deputy Collector or Chief Clerk in the Custom-house, of the son of the old Collector, Mr. SIERRA, who held the office at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, and joined the traitors, taking with him the funds of the government, said to be $30,000. The young man held the same position under his father, who was a special protégé of Senator MALLORY, and was a firm rebel until the close of the war, and now comes in to take office under the government he has done his best to overthrow, while true patriots, equally qualified, who have lost their all by adhering to the government, are excluded. Such things ought not to be.

COLLEGES.

Commencement at the University of Vermont.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

Commencement at the University of Vermont comes late in the season of college festivals, but is never forgotten by the old friends and alumni of the institution. Those who have visited Burlington once, wish to come again, and those who have spent four happy years here, never lose their affection for the beautiful lake, the grand mountains, the enchanting views from College Hill, and all the charms of this queen city of the Green Mountains. The University has suffered from the war, from change and ill health of presidents, and from poverty; but she has steadily and sturdily kept her colors flying, and year after year sends out small, but well-drilled classes, to swell the list of her honored alumni. Her college buildings are good, her cabinet especially rich in its ornithological department, and her library carefully selected and pronounced by RUFUS CHOATE to be one of the choicest in New-England. It is remarkably full and rich in French and German literature as well as in English classics.

The graduating class numbers only six, a smaller class than the University has graduated for many years. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached to them in the First Congregational Church last Sunday afternoon, by Rev. M. H. BUCKHAM, the Professor of English Literature in the University. This task devolved on the venerable President TORREY, but he was too feeble to undertake it. His active days are over. Crowned with the scholastic honors of a fruitful past, and blessed with the affectionate regard of all who have enjoyed his choice instructions, he has entered upon the peaceful evening of a useful life.

Prof. BUCHHAM took for his text, Matthew x. 16: "Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye, therefore, wise as serpents and harmless as doves." The sermon was a carefully-digested exposition of the character a young man should secure to himself. That genuine wisdom—someting more than knowledge—that intelligent rectitude and guileless life which belong to perfect manhood, was sketched with grace, precision and force. Prof. BUCKHAM's learning and ability have made him, although comparatively a young man, a prominent member of the college faculty. In his special address to the graduating class, he paid a feeling tribute of respect to the memory of two of its number who died for their country—CHAUNCEY LANGDON CHURCH, who fell at Chancellorsville, and OAKELY HALE SMITH, who died of wounds received at Drewry's Bluff. The exercises were closed by the singing of an original hymn, composed by SAMUEL W. TORREY, of the graduating class, to the tune of "Pleyel's Hymn."

Sunday evening, the Society for Religious Inquiry was addressed by Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. The speaker was earnest and fervid, and sketched in a happy manner the modern style of grinding out charity deeds by some sort of an organized mill—officers, reports and meetings being sine qua nons. He pressed home the truth that everybody should, personally, look out for a cup of cold water for his needy neighbor. The doing of present duty and little deeds was dwelt upon with emphasis.

Yesterday, the only sensation which the town experienced was the arrival of Commodore NUTT, of Lilliputian fame, at the American House, and his appearance in the street, mid dust and a savory crowd of little ragamuffins, in a nut-shell of a coach, drawn by four diminished gnats, garnished by plume and bell, and driven by a small coachman in a capacious linen duster.

In the evening, the Mendelssohn Quintette Club gave the Commencement Concert in the City Hall. Of course we had a choice programme and its delicious fulfillment. SCHUBERT's quartette in D minor was the gem of the evening. The club were assisted by Miss JULIE E. HOUSTON, solo soprano of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. She captivates by her pleasing manner, and the brilliancy, purity and power of her voice, rather than by sweetness or sympathy of tone. The florid passages of her songs are superbly done. The audience was large, and the high-priced tickets enabled the seniors to reap quite a benefit.

This afternoon, the Phi Beta Kappa Society was addressed by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. Dr. SMITH, the new President of Dartmouth College, is a fine, stately-looking man, in middle life, and is a very good representative of the mental strength of the rugged little town of Weston, Vt., where he originated, and where there is a sort of quarry of good intellects, some half dozen specimens from which are shining lights in the land.

He commenced by saying he should leave reconstruction of the *nation* to consider self-construction of the *person*, and announced as his subject, "Self-Possession," meaning by it the control and ownership of all one's faculties. He treated his subject under the heads of self-knowledge, self-culture, self-renunciation, self-reliance and self-devotion. Among the good things which he said—and he said a good many—were these: the workman doesn't own his instrument until he can use it. "The gods have not given everything to everybody," which, in our country, is apt to be forgotten. The plow should not quarrel with the pulpit, nor everybody write rhymes, as now-a-days, when Bedlam and Parnassus seem let loose. How few see the glory of their self-hood! They look outward first and inward last. The mind is a magazine as well as a battery. All good development comes mainly from objective influences; selfishness narrows and diseases the mind. Men do not succeed until they give up trying to be great. Do not sit at your own elbow when you write. Self-oblivion, if it is not genius, is next door to it. Only as one forgets himself does he possess himself. Most men are like WOUTER VON TWILLER, who sent out his servant every morning to set his weather vane with the wind.

The oration was finished and scholarly, full of mature thought, and glowing here and there with pleasant wit.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.

Last evening the "Mendelssohns" gave a concert at White-street Church, with three twenty-minute intermissions for conversation. To be sure, by courtesy the performance was called the junior exhibition, but as there were only three orations and four pieces of music, I think the latter should come in for the most notice. The speaking was outrageously marred by the poor preparations of the speakers. All were prompted, and one to a disgraceful extent. As for the matter of the orations, it was well enough and loyal to the core.

To-day comes commencement proper. The weather is orthodoxly hot, the roads appropriately dusty, and the church satisfactorily crowded with the beauty of the town and the learning of this region. The procession sweltered down from College Hill under the convoy of a small brass band, and entered the church at 11 A. M. The alumni were present in unusual force. President TORREY presided, and Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Burlington, made the opening prayer The following was the programme:

1. Influence of War on Literature—ALBERT WARREN CLARK, Georgia. 2. Man in the Image of God—NEHEMIAH PIERCE, S. Londonderry. 3. The life of Contemplation and the Life of Action—GEORGE BIGELOW SHEW, Burlington. 4. Righteousness Essential to National Prosperity—SAMUEL WILLIAM TORREY, Beverley, Mass. 5. Education the Basis of Character—LAMBERT LYSANDER WOOD, Cardaville, Mass. 6. Political Consecration—JOHN HOPKINS WORCESTER, Jr., Burlington.

The University does'nt approve of bestowing honors upon under-graduates, and none are marked upon the schedule. Mr. WORCESTER, however, is the best scholar in the class, and his oration was one of the most thoughtful, polished, and finely delivered college productions I ever heard. Mr. CLARK ranks next to him, and acquitted himself in excellent style. The class is one of uniform good ability, and, in manner of delivery, excelled the exhibitions of some former years.

Two master's orations were delivered by J. J. ALLEN, of Burlington, and J. W. DAVIS, of Montpelier. Strange to say, they were utter failures, so far as delivery went. Mr. ALLEN made free use of his manuscript, and Mr. DAVIS succumbed at the very beginning, and coolly read his oration to the end.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the graduating class in course, and upon ORLON HENRY AUSTIN, not in course. The degree of M. A. was given in course to GEO. B. COCHRON, ROBERT FLEMING, HARRISON ETON, JAMES W. DAVIS and JOHN J. ALLEN, and not in course to JOHN WRIGHT NORTON, class of '61; Gen. GEO. J. STANNARD, of St. Albans, received the honorary degree of M. A., and Rev. SAMUEL REED HALL, of Browningon, that of LL.D.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the alumni, with their invited guests, proceeded to the American House and partook of a sumptuous corporation dinner. The hour being late when this was ended, "Old Hundred," sung in rousing style, took the place of a literary dessert, and the alumni forthwith went into secret session. They have taken energetic measures to secure a new President, (Rev. Mr. CUTLER, of Worcester, Mass., is talked of,) and to increase the endowment of the University. This evening the college festival closes with a levée at the public rooms of the university, which are handsomely garlanded and filled with a gay crowd, to whom the Mendelssohns discourse delicious music.

Last night the class of '45 held a reunion, at which fifteen of the twenty living members were present. At graduation the class numbered twenty-four, was of marked ability, and has given a good account of itself. The classes of '54 and '64 have held reunions during the week, and the different college societies have not missed their customary suppers.

About ten members are expected for the incoming freshman class. Of her undergraduates and alumni the university gave one hundred to the war, some twenty-five of whom fell in battle. In spite of her heavy sacrifices, the institution at the present time is infused with new life and spirit, and is confident of a prosperous future.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Exercises of the Seventy-first Commencement—Generous Donations—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

Tuesday was devoted to the alumni. At their meeting in the morning the obituary notices of deceased graduates were read, and eulogies were spoken by those who had been classmates or friends. The Committee on Subscriptions reported a donation of $25,000 from Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York City, and also a donation of $10,000 from one whose name could not at present be made public. Mr. MARVIN reported the names of 236 graduates and members of the institution who had served in the war. This number, which appears small, is really a larger percentage of our graduates than either Harvard or Yale have sent. The following officers were elected:

President—Hon. ALONZO C. PAGE.
Vice-President—Hon. CHARLES D. SEDGWICK.
Secretary—Prof. N. H. GRIFFIN.
Treasurer—Hon. JOSEPH WHITE.

Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR was present and was elected an honorary member of the alumni.

In the afternoon the address was delivered by CHARLES DEMON, Esq., of Boston, and the poem by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. The latter was one of the most happy efforts to which we have ever had the pleasure of listening. At the close of the exercises, the audience adjourned to witness the dedication of the monument which has just been erected to the memory of those who have fallen in the war. The monument is of red sandstone, and reflects the highest credit upon the taste and skill of the architect. It will be completed by the placing of a bronze statue of a soldier upon it. The exercises of the inauguration were simple, yet impressive. After a prayer by President HOPKINS, very eloquent and feeling addresses were made by Judge PAGE, Hon. J. D. COLT, Judge OLIN, Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE and Hon. C. N. EMERSON.

In the evening occurred the prize exhibition. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.

FRESHMEN.

Oration—Samuel and Agag. Arthur F. Egleston, Long Meadow, Mass.
Oration—Peace. John H. Lockwood, Troy, N. Y.
Oration—Discipline. C. T. R. Smith, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Oration—Progress. George F. Woodward, Lowell, Mass.

Music.

SOPHOMORES.

Oration—"1865." Granville S. Hall, Ashfield, Mass.
Oration—Struggle, the School of Strength. Grenville P. Sewall, North Granville, N. Y.
Oration—"Sic Semper Tyrannis." John M. Taylor, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Oration—The Future of America. Chas. W. Van DeMark, Junius, N. Y.

Music.

JUNIORS.

Oration—Faith and Earnestness. C. C. Henderson, New-Hartford, Conn.
Oration—Political Heresy. Hamilton G. Howard, Detroit, Mich.
Oration—Aristocracy of the Intellect. William C. P. Rhoades, Eldridge, N. Y.
Oration—Chas. H. Wheeler, Potsdam, N. Y.

Music.

The prizes were awarded to Messrs. EGLESTON, of the Freshman, SEWALL, of the Sophomore, and HOWARD, of the Junior Class. Among the very deserving speakers who did not obtain prizes, we notice TAYLOR and VAN DEMARK, of the Sophomore Class, and RHOADES, of the Junior Class. Wednesday was

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The following was the order of exercises:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Prayer by the President.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin—Charles Talmadge Fairchild Spoor, Coxsackie, New-York.
3. Oration—Customs of the East. *Alfred Theodore Schauffler, Constantinople, Turkey.
4. Oration—Success. James Emmet Stoutenburgh, Chester, New-Jersey.
5. Oration—New Eras. Stephen Columbus Millard, Stamford, Vermont.
6. Oration—Sobriety in Language. *Samuel Seward Benedict, Factory Point, Vermont.
7. Honorary Oration—Conditions of National Life. Justin Edwards Emerson, Waiahua, Hawaiian Islands.
8. Oration—Our Political Sermons. Charles Ellis Morris, Philadelphia, Penn.
9. Oration—Æsthetics of Daily Life. *George Strong Baxter, New-York City.
10. Oration—Intolerance. Amasa Pratt, Centre Brook, Connecticut.
11. Oration—Independence and Freedom. George Hale, Pennington, New-Jersey.
12. Oration—Johnson. *Abner Wheeler Buttrick, Lowell, Massachusetts.
13. Honorary Oration—Hero Worship. John Edwin Bradley, Lee, Massachusetts.
14. Honorary Oration—The Novel. Orestes Gardner Eldridge, Hancock, Massachusetts.
15. Oration—Patience. *Watson Willard Torrey, Groton, Massachusetts.
16. Oration—The Balance of Mind. *Leartus Connor, Scotchtown, New-York.

*Excused.

17. Oration—Culture. William Russell Thomas, Shohola, Penn.
18. Oration—Mrs. Browning. Wm. Talcott, Jersey City, N. J.
19. Honorary Oration—Development Theory. Thos. Hooker, Mottville, N. Y.
20. Oration—Moral Power. Frederick Perry Brown, Jacksonville, Vt.
21. Oration—Hudibras. *Charles Goldsbury, Warwick, Mass.
22. Oration—American Literature. *Martin Kellogg Schermerhorn, Durham, N. S.
23. Oration—The Reality of the Ideal. John Shillito, Jr., Cincinnati, O.
24. Honorary Oration—The Hope of Permanant Peace. Emory Washburn West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Intermission of ten minutes.

25. Oration—A Plea for Workmen. Henry Van Schoonhoven Myers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
26. Oration—Air Castles. Wm. Danforth Bradley, Lanesboro, Mass.
27. Oration—Reason. *Theodorus Bailey Hascall, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
28. Oration—Labor. Aaron Wesley Field. Bernardston, Ma.
29. Honorary Oration. Negro Suffrage. Thomas Lafon Gulick, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
30. Oration—Circumstances. Milton Jones Warner, Salisbury, Conn.
31. Oration—The Triumph of Truth. John Straun Bane, Lacon, Ill.
32. Honorary Oration—Manhood. *Fernando Cortes Willett, Bakersfield, Vt.
33. Oration—Vital Ideas. George Hale Scott, Bakersfield, Vt.
34. Honorary Oration—The World's Struggle for Liberty. Nathaniel Brown Emerson, Waiahua, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.
35. Valedictory Oration—Development. Albert Brown Lyons, Waimea, Hawaiian Islands.
36. Degrees conferred.
37. Prayer.

* Excused.

CLASS OF 1865.

J. S. Bane,	E. K. Goodell,	A. T. Schauffler,
G. W. F. Barker,	G. E. Goodrich,	M. K. Schermerhorn,
G. S. Baxter,	T. L. Gulick,	G. H. Scott,
S. S. Benedict,	G. Hale, Jr.,	J. Shillito,
C. Bradley,	T. B. Hascall,	C. T. F. Spoor,
J. E. Bradley,	J. W. Hawley,	R. R. Starkweather
W. D. Bradley,	T. Hooker,	J. E. Stoutenburgh
F. P. Brown,	J. Kellogg,	H. T. Strong,
A. W. Buttrick,	A. B. Lyons,	W. Talcott,
R. W. Clark,	D. Z. Martin,	W. R. Thomas,
L. Connor,	S. C. Millard,	F. Thompson,
O. G. Eldridge,	C. E. Morris,	W. W. Torrey,
J. E. Emerson,	W. H. Morrison,	M. J. Warner,
N. B. Emerson,	H. V. S. Myers,	E. W. West,
A. W. Field,	G. P. Noble,	F. C. Willett.
L. Garza,	A. Pratt,	Total, 49.
C. Goldsbury,	F. B. Savage,	

The speaking was of a very high order. The most successful orator of the day was MILLARD, whose oration on "New Eras" showed the highest order of oratorical power. Mr. WARNER's oration on "Circumstances" was universally admired for the beauty of its style and the exceedingly graceful manner in which it was delivered. Mr. TALCOTT's tribute to "Mrs. Browing" was one of the best efforts of the day. Messrs. MORRIS, BANE, BROWN and SHILLITO won deserved praise from the audience.

The degree of A. B. was then conferred on 49 members of the class.

Degrees of A. M. were conferred on Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, and also on a large number of the class of 1862.

THE COMMENCEMENT DINNER

was served this year in the hall of the new gymnasium. It was gotten up under the direction of Mr. A. G. BAILEY & BROTHERS, who deserve the thanks of all, not only for the excellence of the viands with which the tables were loaded, but also for the completeness of the arrangements, and their generous attention to every detail. At 3 P. M. President in the HOPKINS called the assembly to order, and course of his remarks, took occasion to return the thanks of the alumni and of the college to Hon. J. G. GOODRICH, the munificent donor of the building in which they were for the first time assembled, and presented him with a large and beautiful bouquet. Mr. GOODRICH responded in a speech of great eloquence and power, in which he dwelt upon the importance of physical culture as a basis for the intellectual. Mr. GOODRICH was followed by Judge BISHOP, Hon. HOMER BARTLETT, Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Judge PAGE, Rev. HARRY HOPKINS, and others.

The exercises of the week were closed by a grand promenade concert in the evening, the music being furnished by Dodworth's full band. It was a complete success, and was the most brilliant affair ever given at Williams. Much credit is due to the Committee of the Graduating Class, Messrs. HARRIS, HALE and EMERSON.

The Commencement of 1865 will long be remembered as one of the most interesting and successful in the history of the college. Long life and prosperity to "Williams." W. R. T.

The Mysterious Prisoner.

HIS ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 5.

At 10:20 this morning the train from Baltimore brought in the prisoner rumored to be JOHN H. SURRATT, (a report of whose arrest out West has already been published,) in charge of Capt. SMITH, Second United States Artillery, Provost-Marshal of Memphis, Tennessee, and a guard of a Sergeant and three men of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Regiment. He was heavily ironed, and on his arrival was immediately escorted to a carriage, and he was driven to the Provost-Marshal's office, where Col. INGRAHAM ordered him to be committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

He was arrested in Memphis on July 19, by Capt. SMITH, not on suspicion of being JOHN H. SURRATT, as has been intimated, but on the charge of having been engaged in the conspiracy, and it is said that the evidence against him is very conclusive. The fact of his arrest was at once made known to the War Department, and Capt. SMITH was directed to bring the prisoner on, and started last Wednesday with him in charge.

The news of the arrest of a person supposed to be SURRATT having sped along the wires in advance of their arrival, large numbers of persons gathered at various points to see the prisoner, but he was hurried through as fast as possible, and but few of those who turned out to see him accomplished their purpose.

The prisoner on the way kept very quiet until he was on the road from Baltimore, when some one on a platform at a station applied an uncomplimentary epithet to him, and he attempted to get at the man through the window. He gives his name as JOHN G. RYAN, and states that he is from Texas, and has been a Captain in the Confederate service. He bears a considerable resemblance in features to JOHN H. SURRATT, but those who knew SURRATT when here are positive that this man is not him.

The prisoner is dressed in gray, with a light colored slouch hat, and is about five feet seven inches in height, rather slim and slender framed, light brown or sandy hair, fair complexioned, slightly freckled, light blue eyes, sharp nose, rather long, and has the knuckle of the little finger of his right hand knocked off, apparently by a ball.

The prisoner wore the ordinary style of hand-cuffs on his wrists, and walked from the cars to the carriage, with a soldier on each side, carrying the heavy ball, (weighing probably about 50 pounds,) attached by an iron chain, about four feet in length, to irons, which were locked over the boots on either leg.

He appeared disposed to put on an air of cool indifference, something after the style of the assassin PAYNE.

It is probable that he will be given a speedy trial.

The prisoner was assigned quarters at the Old Capitol about noon to-day, under the name of JOHN G. RYAN.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.—The Secretary of State, accompanied by a portion of his family, Judge HOLT, and other friends, arrived at the navy-yard yesterday afternoon in the gunboat *Northerner*. The distinguished visitors remained on board of the vessel while she coaled, when she sailed again. In consequence of the delicate state of Mr. SEWARD's health, no public demonstration was made.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 3.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR DUTCH NAVAL VISITOR.

H. N. M. Screw War Steamer Watergeus—A Dutch Man-of-War Modeled from the Pirate Alabama—A Visit to the Vessel—Something about the Dutch Navy, Etc.

His Netherland Majesty's screw steam war ship *Watergeus* arrived at this port, on the 2d inst., from Baltimore, and saluted the flag of the United States, which salute, by the way, has not yet been returned. The *Watergeus* was built in Amsterdam in 1864, and was modeled after the celebrated pirate *Alabama*, and was sent out on an intended cruise along the coast of Brazil, Cuba and the West India Islands, for the purpose of testing the principles of this sort of craft. Those who are anxious to see just how the *Alabama* appeared, can have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity by going on board the *Watergeus*, or viewing her from the Battery.

She is a screw steamer, propelled by engines of about 1,000 effective horse-power, and carries a battery of six rifled 100-pounders. The two long guns are in pivot, while the four broadside guns, which in appearance resemble large carronades, are quite short and really novel specimens of ordnance. The ship carries a crew of only 105 men, which is deemed insufficient for service in actual war. The dimensions of the *Alabama* are so familiar, and correspond so closely to those of the *Watergeus*, that we do not deem it worth while to repeat them at this time.

It is about fourteen years since we had the pleasure of seeing in our harbor a representative of the Dutch nation, which was the first-class sailing frigate *De Prins van Oranje*, of 60 guns, built at Rotterdam in 1828, but not launched until 1840. She created quite a sensation there at that time.

The *Watergeus* is a trim-looking craft, and can make 13 knots under steam alone. She is bark-rigged, and sails well in a fresh wind. She is strong, staunch and a good sea-boat. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—F. L. GEERLING. First Lieutenant—G. F. Servatius. Second Lieutenants—W. J. Adams, L. J. E. Hajenius, C. Ten Bosch. Midshipmen—J. C. Sprenger, J. W. F. Ridder, Huijssen Van Kattendijke, Z. J. Cambier, R. R. J. J. Thorbecke. Surgeon—J. Von I. Jzren. Paymaster—C. C. M. Bervoets.

The officers converse freely in English and are very courteous and affable, and will be found thoroughly conversant with our history. And as our people are noted for their hospitalities to foreign naval officers, it is to be presumed that our Dutch friends will make many friends and acquaintances while here.

Through the kindness of the First Lieutenant, we are enabled to give our readers a full list of the vessels comprising the Dutch navy:

Steam Frigates.—Adolf Hertog Van Nassau, 51 guns; Zeeland, 51 guns; Evertsen, 51 guns; Der Admiral Van Wassenaer, 45 guns.

Steam Battery.—De Ruijter, 45 guns.

Steam Corvettes.—Medusa, 19 guns: Prinses Amelia, 19 guns.

Steam Transport.—Java, 26 guns.

Screw Steamers.—Van Galen, 20 guns; Willem, 16 guns; Djamb, 16 guns; Zoutman, 16 guns; Leeuwarden, 16 guns; Het Metalen Kruis, 16 guns; Curacoa, 16 guns; Citadel Van Antwerpen, 14 guns; Vice-Admiral Koopman, 14 guns; De Watergeus, 6 guns;

Retch, 8 guns; Prinses Maria, 8 guns; Soemburg, 8 guns; Vesuvius, 8 guns; Hel Loo, 8 guns; Remer Claessen, 8 guns; Cornelis Dirko, 8 guns; Bali, 8 guns; Montrado, 8 guns; Haarlemmermeer, 10 guns; De Linge, 10 guns; De Vecht, 10 guns; Apeldoorn, 10 guns; De Amstel, 10 guns; De Berkel, 10 guns; De Dommel, 10 guns; Delfzijl, 10 guns; Stavoren, 10 guns; Loestdijk, 10 guns; Coehoorn, 10 guns; Den Briel, 10 guns; Aart Van Nes, 10 guns; Hijkdum, 10 guns; Maas en Waal, 10 guns; Bommelerwaard, 10 guns; Schouwen, 10 guns; Hector, 8 guns; Vulkan, 8 guns.

Paddle-wheel Steamers—Ardjoeno, 8 guns; Amsterdam, 8 guns; De Valk, 8 guns; Bromo, 8 guns; Cycloop, 6 guns; Sindoro, 6 guns; Suriname, 6 guns; Madura, 4 guns; Admiraal Van Kinsbergen, 1 gun; Clebes, 4 guns; Onrusl, 3 guns.

Iron-clad Batteries—Neptunus, 32 guns; Jupiter, 32 guns; Orkaan, 32 guns; Salamander, 26 guns; Draak, 26 guns.

Line-of-Battle Ships—Tromp, 74 guns; Kortenaer, 74 guns.

First-class Sailing Frigates—Di Prins Van Oranje, 60 guns; Doggersbank, 60 guns; Di Rijn, 54 guns.

Second Class Sailing Frigates—Prins Alexander der Nederlanden, 44 guns; Holland, 44 guns; De Sambre, 44 guns.

First Class Sailing Corvettes—Juno, 32 guns; Ajax, 28 guns; Van Speijn, 22 guns; Prince Maurits di Nederlanden, 22 guns.

Second Class Sailing Corvettes—Pallas, 20 guns; Urania, 12 guns.

Brigs—Venus, 18 guns; De Lijnx, 18 guns; De Sperwer, 18 guns; De Zeehund, 12 guns; De Cachelot, 12 guns.

Hermophrodite Brigs—Pijlades, 10 guns; Ternate, 6 guns; Makassar, 6 guns.

Schooners—De Wesp, 3 guns; De Schorpiven, 3 guns; Atalante, 1 gun.

Transports—De Helden, 18 guns.

Gunboats—Pro Patria, 5 guns; Mars, 5 guns; Bato, 5 guns; Frico, 5 guns; Bello, 5 guns; Brino, 5 guns; Achelles, 5 guns; Boreas, 5 guns; Eolus, 5 guns; Claudius Civilis, 5 guns; Pollux, 5 guns; Wodan, 5 guns; Thor, 5 guns.

Iron-clad Gunboats—No. 1, 2.

Rowing Gunboats—35 of all classes, each one gun.

The *Castor* is the practice-ship of the Dutch navy, and stationed at Willemsoord.

The Dutch keep a large naval force in the East Indies, with its headquarters at Batavia, on the Island of Java. There are now thirty-four vessels in the East Indies. Four of them are on the coast of Japan. The West India Squadron has stations at Surinam and Curacoa. The former station has three vessels attached, and the latter the same number. The *personnel* of the navy is headed by Lieut.-Admiral WILLIAM FREDERICK HENDRICK, Prince der Nederlanden. There are two Vice-Admirals, four Rear-Admirals, 20 Post-Captains, 40 Captain-Lieutenants, about 300 Lieutenants and about 590 under-officers. The Dutch are thorough seamen, and make excellent sailors. The number of seamen and marines, including the natives enlisted in the East Indies, will not fall far short of 7,000 souls.

The *Watergeus* will remain at this port for about three weeks, when she will sail for the Texel, via Portsmouth, England. She now lies at anchor off the Battery, and when the military authorities return her salute, she will proceed to pay her compliments to the commanding officer at the naval station.

The Naval Academy.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST.

In a few days the Naval Academy will cease its connection with Newport and return to Annapolis, from whence it was forced in the Fall of 1861. It is not our purpose in the present article to enter into the details of causes which rendered it politic to make the change, but we incline to the belief that the place and surroundings are ill adapted to the requirements so necessary to promote the welfare of the midshipmen. Newport is full of temptations and vices, and, upon the whole, notwithstanding its fine harbor, good air and other inducements, it is best that the academy should be removed.

With this move comes a change in the administration of its affairs. Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER is to be the Superintendent, and under his care we may look for some remodeling of the plans which were adopted many years ago; and it is generally understood that more practical studies will be introduced, and some of the theoretical ones abandoned. During the war, the Superintendent of the academy has been Commodore GEORGE S. BLAKE, an officer who, though not permitted to join his brother officers in scenes of deadly strife, has been none the less honorably employed in preparing for active duty and high honors a body of young men wha are a credit to the country, and of great value to us. The position of Commodore BLAKE has been attended with great physical and mental anxieties, and that he has labored faithfully and arduously, no one can question. The fruits of his untiring zeal are to be read of in the history of every brilliant naval action, and the thanks of Congress has been given to more than one who has gone forth to active duty from the academy since Commodore BLAKE took charge of it.

Seventy midshipmen came up from the Annapolis school; the rest had resigned or deserted; the few that were left of course felt the effects of the disturbed state of the academy and the country. All the arrangements were temporary, very inconvenient, and of such a character as to render the preservation of discipline almost impossible. An effort was made to agitate the closing of the school and abandon the system. Its friends persevered, and it has had a glorious triumph. In the face of these difficulties the number of midshipmen has increased to five hundred and twenty, while the number of officers was reduced, and the changes among them were very frequent. The second in command has been changed no less than five times in four years, and always at a moment when the change was likely to do most harm. Yet perhaps these officers were the ones most needed at some other post by the government for more important duties.

The Annual Boards of Visitors have reported statedly, and have unanimously expressed a high and unanticipated degree of satisfaction with the discipline and government of the institution, and stated that, in its general plan and organization, it will compare favorably with the best naval schools of the world. We are indebted largely to this institution for our naval strength, and from it we may hope for all time to come to maintain a standing as a naval Power second to none.

Commodere BLAKE will soon be formally relieved of his command, and can rest from his labors, conscious of having performed his duty faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the country. After a long term of such arduous labor he needs rest, and can take pleasure in looking upon the progress of those who have been placed under his care.

Naval.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Capt. C. S. BOGGS, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 3d, from an extended cruise; she was last from Port Royal, and towed the monitor *Nahant* from that place. She left on the 31st ult., and made a fine run North. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, C. S. BOGGS; Lieutenant, H. B. Tyson; Assistant Surgeon, C. T. Hibbard; Assistant Paymaster, S. G. Billings; Acting Master, W. H. Hubbs; Acting Ensigns, J. D. Haderman, C. J. Gordown, E. B. J. Singleton, H. B. Hones; First Assistant Engineer, H. Holmes; Second Assistant Engineers, J. D. Graff, E. T. Phillippi, H. Pilkington, J. Allen; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, L. S. Woodbury, W. Holland, J. D. Boggs; Captain's Clerk, J. L. Douglass; Paymaster's Clerk, H. G. Thorburn; Mates, G. H. Prindle, H. G. Lynch, H. Sedley.

Commander WM. REYNOLDS, of naval depot at Port Royal, and Assistant Paymaster H. L. WART, came home as passengers. It is expected that the *Connecticut* will go out of commission and be sold at auction.

AMERICAN STEAMERS IN BRAZIL.

The American screw-steamer *Jose San Roman*, of New-York, has been taken upon a five months' charter by the Brazilian Government, and is now engaged in transporting troops up River La Plate. She is commanded by Capt. MANTON, late of the United States Navy. We learn, by a recent letter from Rio Janeiro, that two fine British steamers, which went out to Brazil for the purpose of obtaining charters, under the Brazilian flag, returned home, being unable to obtain employment, as American vessels were preferred by the government. The *Jose San Roman* was built from the general plan of the *Fusigama*, a screw corvette, constructed, under the superintendence of Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, by WESTEVELT & SON, of this city, and was intended for service in our navy. The fact of the preference of a foreign nation, like Brazil, for our style of steamers, leads us to believe, now that the war is over, our ship-builders will in time receive orders for vessels from abroad. The Spanish authorities intend to have three or four first-class war vessels built at New-York.

THE HARTFORD ON CANVAS.

The first oil-color painting of the United States flagship *Hartford*, was exhibited yesterday on board of the ship by the artist, J. HANSEN, of No. 173 South-street, New-York. The painting is 30x44, and represents the ship in her present style of dress, under whole topsails, the topgallant sails being clewed up, and standing in shore to meet the pilot boat "No. 4." The painting is very spiritied and life-like. It is now the property of Paymaster WASHINGTON IRVING, and is, we believe, the first attempt to put upon canvas this illustrious ship.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND M'MURRAY.

The trials were fewer in number than usual, but there was quite as much racy sparring as ever, and as a whole the session was interesting. The noteworthy case was that of

GUSTAVUS SELLIN VS. JAMES QUINN.

Patrolman JAMES QUINN, of the Fourteenth, was summoned to the bar. Then Mr. ACTON called the complainant, and there appeared a German of solid physical architecture and about fifty years of age, by name GUSTAVUS SELLIN. Mr. SELLIN's charge was that Patrolman QUINN had entered his place, at No. 187 Bowery, and without cause rudely caught him by the arm, and his wife also, and bade them to put on their things and go with him; that he told the officer not to handle him so roughly; whereupon the latter drew his club, and that he then said to the officer: "You hit me mit a glubs, I hit you mit a sword." and that he ran and got his sword, when the officer called help and took him to the station-house, where he and his wife were locked up over night. The next morning he was taken before the Judge, and discharged; but found on going home that three stoves had been stolen from his store during his absence, and that the water-pipe had been cut and stolen also. Officer WALSH, having been called to testify in Officer QUINN's behalf, said that SELLIN's wife had complained that the family who occupy the floor above hers, had called in police aid and advice. Officer WALSH further said: "She complained that they threw water upon her; I told her she had better wait till morning and get a warrant for their arrest; I went on; hearing an alarm, I returned, and it appeared that she had struck Miss GUTZER, who was bleeding profusely about the head; Miss GUTZER said the woman had gone into her own room; I went to the door, and it was locked; I knocked, and a voice inside said, 'Go away;' I said I was an officer and must come in; Officer QUINN was fastened inside with this party; QUINN said the German had drawn a sword on him; we arrested him." There was a vast deal of other testimony introduced before the commissioners, much of it yielding a tempting fund for paragraphers; but the foregoing is the gist of the case.

NOVEL PURSUIT OF A HUSBAND.

The complaint of Mrs. ANNIE NAFEW, of Williamsburgh, against Patrolman BROWN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, which was adjourned last week to enable the commissioners to subpœna witnesses who might give relevant if not absolutely essential testimony, was resumed, and Miss CHRISTIANA BUGBY, of No. 249 North Second-street; Capt. WOGLOM and Patrolmen MANGUM and NAFEW, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and Mrs. SHEPPERD, who dwells with Mrs. NAFEW, were severally sworn and examined. Policeman MANGUM deposed that on the night of the 29th of May, at about 11 o'clock, seeing a person in masculine attire dodging behind a tree in North First-street, and supposing this skulker to be one of a gang of horse thieves whom he had striven to capture, and one of whom he had already taken into custody, he made an arrest and took his prisoner to the police-station, but was there astonished to learn that this prisoner was a woman attired in coat, pantaloons and waistcoat, stove-pipe hat and high-top boots. This was very merry. The officer in charge at the police-station examined the prisoner at some length, when she had been arraigned at the desk, and after much close cross-questioning ascertained that she was the wife of an officer in the Forty-fifth Precinct, and that, suspecting her husband of infidelity, she had donned his civilian attire and dogged him on post. The officer in charge, not desiring to commit the woman for the offence of appearing in the public streets at night, wearing her husband's unmentionables, dismissed her with a reprimand; but it is alleged by Mrs. NAFEW that Policeman BROWN, commenting upon her conduct, had characterized her as a "nasty slouch;" and it is for his alleged use of this language that Mrs. NAFEW required him to answer before the Police Commissioners.

A DOUBLE-HEADER.

Mr. MICHAEL L. BROOKS, an ex-officer of the force, but who now acts as a private detective, entered complaint against Patrolman BELL, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, alleging that he had been seen in full uniform in a liquor store, at No. 22 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, and Officer BELL introduced the proprietor of the saloon to show that Mr. BROOKS' charge was not well based. The landlord testified that at the time alleged in the complaint Officer BELL was not in his store in uniform or otherwise, and this testimony was corroborated by that of Mr. COFFIN, the ferry-master. Having thus signally failed, Mr. BROOKS, not abashed, appeared against Officer PETER HUNT, alleging that, on the 11th of July, he was seen in uniform asleep in the rear room of a liquor store; but this charge the officer says can be disproved. To enable the officer to obtain witnesses to establish an alibi, the commissioners adjourned the case until next week.

A FIREMAN MAKES COMPLAINT.

Fireman ALLEN complained that at the burning of Barnum's Museum, Roundsman DELAMATER, of the Broadway police, was guilty of unbecoming conduct and language. Mr. ALLEN said that while he was at the nozzle of a hose-pipe, and, under the instructions of a Sergeant of the Second Ward, playing upon a pile of stones near which a multitude were standing, Officer DELAMATER approached and ordered him to desist, saying, "You are smart to play on the people." The officer's reply to this charge is, that a citizen had requested him to apprehend Mr. ALLEN for playing water on the spectators, when there was no good reason for throwing a stream in that direction. The officer further adds that it was the gentleman who desired the arrest of Mr. ALLEN that applied opprobrious epithets. It does not appear that the officer intended a wrong, or that he was very far from right.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBED WHILE INEBRIATED.

Mr. HENRY POWERS, of No. 121 East Twentieth-street, made complaint against JOHN RYAN, of No. 250 Mott-street, and that person was apprehended by Policeman GILBERT, of the Fourth Ward. The affidavit against RYAN recites that recently he and the complainant drank to excess in a lager-bier saloon, and went thence to a pier on the East River, where POWERS fell asleep and was robbed by RYAN of $1,227. Officer GILBERT, subsequent to arresting RYAN, found $1,000 of the stolen money in a dwelling in Mott-street, where it had been deposited. The prisoner was required to find $2,000 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions, and in default stands committed.

ARREST AT THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

GEORGE HALL presented a check yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Bank, for $1,723 35, purporting to have been drawn by W. M. BRUNNER, on the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, and indorsed "A. M. BLAKE, pay bearer, H. A. HURLBUT;" on the face of the check, in red ink, was written, "Good—C. BRUSH, President (of the Mechanics' Bank)." Close inspection of the signatures convinced the paying teller of the Metropolitan Bank that the check was fraudulent, and he therefore held Mr. HALL and sent for an officer to take him into custody. Detective Officer DOYLE, of the First Ward, obeyed the summons and took HALL to the Tombs, and Justice DOWLING committed the prisoner to await the arrival of President BRUSH, whose testimony as to the signature is deemed important.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

TWO LAWYERS VICTIMIZED.

Private PETER STEFFES, of No. 156 Forsyth-street, a returned soldier, appeared against JACOB and CHARLOTTE STRAUSSER and ELIZABETH MCGUE, keepers of a den in Duane-street, who had been apprehended by Officer ANDRE, of the court. The allegation is that the prisoners had robbed the complainant. The prisoners employed two lawyers and paid them in counterfeit $50 bills, but the gentlemen did not ascertain that the notes were worthless until their clients had been committed for grand larceny, and then they rushed breathless into court, and desired to make affidavits against their clients for forgery; but it was too late.

EUPHONIOUS NOMENCLATURE.

ERNEST G. PETERSON, of No. 99 Delancey-street, caused the arrest of his wife, GEZIENA PETERSON, and made oath that on the 27th of June he was united to her in marriage, by Rev. GEORGE A. HUBBLE, at No. 12 Forsyth-street, and that on the 27th of July the unfair GEZIENA married one ERNST MULLERSHAUSEN, the ceremony having been performed by Rev. J. A. FOERSCH, at No. 67 Stanton-street. The accused was committed for examination....AUGUST LEHSTER, HENRY KEISERWETTER, and THEODORE ZAHN, all of No. 38 Bowery, entered a complaint against GOTTLEIB GASTROCK, of No. 27 Bayard-street, alleging that he had robbed him of a gold watch and chain, and $80 in money. The accused was committed.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

GOVERNMENT HORSE STOLEN.

JAMES SMITH appeared under arrest for having in his possession a government horse, that had been stolen from the stables in Thirty-fifth street. JAMES SMITH, the complainant, saw the horse taken, but the prisoner says, in defence, that another person told him to take it. Justice LEDWITH required $1,500 bail, and in default committed the accused for examination.

A New Reservoir.

The necessity for an increased supply of Croton water has been long felt by our citizens. No sooner does the dry weather set in, than the commissioners feel it necessary to economize the supply, much to the inconvenience of housekeepers. Last year, it will be remembered, there were serious apprehensions of a scarcity; and this season, although the reservoirs are full to overflowing, complaints are made that the water will not rise above the second stories of the up-town residences. This, the commissioners say, is caused by the fact that more water is used at this season of the year than any other for washing and bathing purposes. It may be reasonably presumed, however, that the outflow from the reservoirs is diminished by those having the matter in charge, as a precautionary measure against the scarcity likely to be felt during the dry season extending through July and August.

At the last session of the Legislature, the commissioners got a bill passed to facilitate the acquisition of land for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct Water Works, and for the construction of impounding or storage reservoirs in the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, and to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to borrow three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose aforesaid.

The following are the principal provisions of the bill:

SECTION 1. The Croton Aqueduct Board, in the City of New-York, for and in behalf, and in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, are authorized to acquire titles to such plots, pieces or parcels of land in the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, or in either of them, as in the judgment of said Croton Aqueduct Board may be necessary, for the purpose of constructing impounding or storage reservoirs and appurtenances, for the purpose of keeping up a full supply of water during the seasons when the daily flow of the Croton River is insufficient to meet the wants of said City of New-York.

The law also empowers the Croton Board to enter upon such lands as they may select, for the purpose of making surveys, &c., and also for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal to value lands selected by the board.

SEC. 9. The commissioners appointed under this act shall receive each the sum of not more than four dollars (beside all reasonable expenses for maps, surveys, plans and clerk hire) for each day they shall respectively be actually employed in the duties of their appointment, the same to be paid by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. The said Croton Aqueduct Board are authorized to construct such reservoir or reservoirs, with the necessary machinery and equipments, upon the lands acquired under this act and upon any other lands heretofore acquired for the purpose of the Croton waterworks, and to construct such aqueducts, mains or pipes, as they may deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for said board to purchase the machinery and material necessary for and to construct the work authorized by this act, and at such prices and in such manner, by contract, as they may deem the public interests require.

SEC. 11. Within thirty days after the confirmation by the Supreme Court of any report made by the Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed to take and acquire lands necessary for the construction of said reservoirs or appurtenances thereto, or within thirty days after the filing in the office of the Comptroller and in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, and the clerks of the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, a certificate of agreement between the owners of the lands required and the Croton Acqueduct Board as to the amount of compensation to be paid on the purchase thereof, together with a duly authorized acceptance of the title thereof, it shall be the duty of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, through their Comptroller to borrow and raise by loan an amount sufficient to pay for the property so taken and acquired, together with all legal charges and expenses; and from time to time, on the estimate and requisition of the said Croton Aqueduct Board, such further sum or sums as may be necessary to construct, equip and complete said reservoirs, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $300,000. And nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the incurring of any liability beyond the sum of $300,000, and any contract made in violation of this provision shall be void.

It is to be hoped that the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners will at once proceed to select the site of the reservoir, and commence its construction, so that next season we may hear no more of a scarcity of water from any cause whatever.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—HOMICIDE IN BAYARD-STREET.

On the evening of the 28th ultimo CHARLES F. CORNER, of No. 490 Eighth-avenue, and PATRICK MURPHY, of No. 99 Bayard-street, quarreled at the latter's threshold, and several blows were exchanged, one of which prostrated MURPHY to the sidewalk. CORNER surrendered to a policeman and went to the Tombs, where he was held to await the result of MURPHY's wounds, and MURPHY was taken into his dwelling, where he lingered until Wednesday, when he expired at the age of 51 years. Coroner WILDEY summoned a jury, yesterday, and after listening to the testimony of witnesses—among whom was Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., who rendered the opinion that death was the result of compression of the brain from extravasated blood from a fracture of the skull—the jurors agreed upon a verdict, as follows: "We find that PATRICK MURPHY came to his death by fracture of the skull, from being thrown from the stoop of No. 99 Bayard-street, to the sidewalk, at the hands of CHARLES F. CORNEY, July 28, 1865." In reply to the usual questions from the Coroner, CORNER said: "I am sorry for it; it was not my intention to throw him off the stoop." The Coroner then committed him to the Tombs. He is a German house-painter, aged 47 years.

BY CORONER GROVER—RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. WOOLF DUNKICK died yesterday, having on the 29th ult., been thrown from car No. 22, of the Crosstown Railroad, and crushed by the wheels. He had been riding backward on the front platform, and attempting to leap therefrom had fallen. He was 42 years of age. The jury rendered the verdict of "accidental death."

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the mall at the park to-day, (Saturday,) commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH.

The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Park March.

1. Overture to "Zampa" .... Herold
2. Song—"She wept her life away" .... Thomas
3. Selections from "La Dame Blanche" .... Baldwin

PART II.

4. March—"The Bridle Path" .... Michaels
5. Adagio from Op. 73 of .... Jansy
6. Casino Polka .... Doppler
7. Overture to "Waverley" .... Berlioz

PART III.

8. Mazurka—"Greeting from Afar" .... Heinsdorf
9. Cavatina—"Sperata, O figli! Iddo," from "Nabuco" .... Verdi
10. March—"The Pagoda" .... Kochkeller
11. Barcarole—"Triebe-Triebe, Scheffiin Schnelle" .... Kücken

The Union.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

SPARE MY DAUGHTER.

Margaret Neal, a plain-looking woman, was charged with assaulting Margaret Lahey, tearing her hair, robbing her of her waterfall, and inflicting sundry bruises on her person. Witness gave a long, rambling account of the fight, precise in every particular, even to the rounds. She was caught by the hair, then dragged; but, providentially, the waterfall gave way, and her life was saved. At length Mrs. Mary Lahey came to her daughter's assistance, and exclaimed, "Don't kill the girl, after I have brought her up to what she is." Mrs. Neal replied, "I'll stab her." The fracas cost Mrs. Neal $5.

STEALING FROM A CLOTHES-LINE.

Catharine Reardon was charged with stealing a black silk basque worth $9, the property of Margaret Dailey. Mrs. Dailey said she lived in Greene-street. The basque in question was put on the line in the yard to air. Who took it she only knew from information and belief.

Eliza Kelly said: I saw the prisoner go into the yard with a dish-pan, take the basque off the line, put it in the pan and come into the house with it. I was in her room when she came in with it. I told her at the same time to take it back and not get into trouble. She made no reply.

In the face of this positive evidence defendant's counsel argued that there had not been established the first element of larceny. She was convicted and sent to the City Prison.

FAST YOUNG MEN AND "PRETTY WAITER GIRLS."

James Coleman, aged 20, and Henry Eaton, 22, fair representatives of fast young men, as one of the prisoners had not yet got entirely rid of the fumes of liquor, were charged with assaulting. Lizzie Smith, one of the "pretty waiter girls," at a saloon in Broadway. She said: They came into the saloon night before last, between 10 and 11 o'clock; I was sitting at one table drinking, and they were sitting at another; they struck one of the other girls, and I said "Never mind them—come and sit by me, and don't mind them;" with that the shortest one came over and hit me, and said, "I'll give it to you;" then the other one knocked me down, and both kicked me; their friends were so numerous around the door, that I had to get three policemen to see me safe home that night. Guilty; penitentiary four months each.

SECRETS OF THE WAR.

Charles Wallace, a very respectable-looking young man, pleaded guilty to stealing some military medals, the property of Stephen A. Ogden, of No 80 Chatham-street.

Judge Dowling—Why did you steal these things?

Prisoner—He owed me $50, that was due me of my bounty.

Complainant—I sent it on to him by Adams Express.

Prisoner—I never sent for it; I never received it.

Complainant—Here is his receipt in full of all demands; he is a deserter.

Prisoner—He put me up to bounty jumping, and had me so fixed that he forced me to sign that receipt.

Complainant—He is a deserter from the British army.

Judge Dowling—You and he seem to have had a good deal of business together.

Complainant—He loaned me two hundred dollars, but I gave him my note.

Judge Dowling—He says you made him jump the bounty.

Complainant—I have letters showing that I paid him everything. When on board of the *North Carolina*, he stole a gold watch and money, and jumped overboard.

Judge Dowling—If you knew all that, why didn't you go and inform on him?

Complainant—Well, he said he had reformed.

On his plea of guilty, the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

A NEW WAY TO ROB STRANGERS.

John Conley, a soldier, belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, was charged with stealing a coat worth $14, the property of Louis Harris, of Chatham-street. The prisoner, while robbing, was himself robbed, at the same time. The accused met a man in the street, who asked him to go in and get a suit of clothes. It so happened that he was about to be mustered out of the service, and, half intoxicated, he went in and tried on a coat. He laid his own coat on the counter, which had $10 in it, and while admiring the artistic skill of the tailor in the mirror, off walked the stranger with the soldier's coat. The soldier thought that as he had been robbed in the store of Harris, he had a right to walk off with the coat of Harris. He did so with as much unconcern as if the trade was legitimate. He was followed, arrested, tried and convicted, but judgment was suspended.

Letters of Administration.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

The following letters of administration were granted during the week ending Aug. 4, 1865: Uriah Wright, Antonio Sylos, Elizabeth Dubois, Mary A. Zobal, Matthias Kaisey, August C. Turbner, Anthony Schumpf, Nicholas Liebout, Patrick Rourke, Bryan M. Loughlin, Mangabelta Lennefelder, Catharine Braids, Francis Garrison, Manuel J. Sylvia, John Weideck, Mary A. Underhill, John Friery, Babbette Stefan, John Harvey, John H. Hover, Thos. P. Littell, Thomas Mason, Francis R. Tillou, Eliza Braden, Charles M. Graham, Henry M. Hasbrouck, Maria Hasbrouck, Annie Chasmar, James H. Gerarty, John J. Gerarty, Geo. F. Gerarty, Jeremiah W. Gerarty, James Mahoney, Wm. Scheeror, Matilda Scheeror.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117	50 Mariposa M. Co.	12
500 U. S. 6s, '81...C. Small	106⅝	300 do	12¼
3,000 do	106⅝	200 Brunswick Land	11½
10,000 do	107	25 N. Y. Cen. R.	93½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104¾	100 do	93⅞
70,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105⅝	100 do....b30	93
11,000 do	105⅝	1500 do	93
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104½	100 do....b30	93¼
25,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s..C	97	100 do....2d call	93⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74...C.	96¾	100 do....s15	93¾
15,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Second Series	99⅛	400 Erie Railway	89⅝
102,000 T. Notes, 73-10s. Third Series	99	700 do	90
1,000 Tenn. 6s	70	1200 do	89⅞
1,000 do	70½	200 do....2d call	89⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	60	100 Hudson Riv. R.	113
2,000 North Car. 6s	75	200 do....s30	113
5,000 Missouri 6s	70½	500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	25	100 do....s30	97½
4,000 Erie 3d M.	101	1000 Reading R.	107½
2,000 Amer. Gold	144⅛	400 do....s10	107½
10,000 do....s30	143	1500 do	107¾
10,000 do....s30	143½	600 do	107½
14 Corn Ex. Bank	106	200 do....s30	107¼
35 Fourth Nat. Bank	100½	200 do....s30	107
100 Canton Co.	39¾	200 do....2d call	107⅝
200 do....b30	40	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	66⅞
400 do....b30	39⅝	1000 do	66¾
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	134	400 do	66⅞
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	42	300 do....b10	67
300 do....at 15	42¼	40 Ill. Cen. R.	127
200 Quick. Min. Co.	57½	200 do	125¾
1000 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	71
200 do	63⅛	1800 do	71⅛
300 do	63⅛	500 do....s15	71⅛
100 do....2d call	63¼	200 do	71⅛
100 do	63⅝	600 do	71¼
400 do	63½	500 do....2d call	71
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	108⅝	500 do	70¾
		200 do	70⅞
		125 Chi. & N. W.	27¾
		600 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr. b30	37

SECOND BOARD.

$90,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	105⅝	200 Erie R.	90¾
10,000 do	106	1500 do	91
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104¾	700 do....s30	90½
10,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Second Series	99⅛	100 do....s30	90¼
50,000 do	99⅛	500 do	91⅛
10,000 Mo. State 6s	71½	500 Reading R....s15	107½
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	25¾	500 do	107⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co	57	10 Ill. Cen. R.	126¼
100 do....b10	57⅛	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	67¼
100 Bruns. L. Co	11½	100 do....s30	67¼
100 New-York Cen...s60	93	600 Cleve. & Pitts	71
100 do	93¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	27⅞
550 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97¾	200 do	28
100 do	97⅝	500 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63⅜
		200 do	63¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅝	800 Reading R.	107⅝
250 do	93½	200 Cleve. & Pitts	71½
400 do....s10	93½	1000 do	71½
100 do....s3	93½	700 do....c	71½
800 Erie Railway	89⅝	200 do....b3	71½
100 do....s3	89½	500 do	71⅝
300 do....b3	89½	200 do....s10	71½
800 do	89½	200 Chic. & R. I.	108⅝
500 do....s10	89½	100 Chi. & N. W.	27⅝
300 do	89½	300 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	63
100 do....b4	89⅝	300 do....s10	63
100 Hud. Riv. R.	113½	200 do....s3	63
100 do....s3	113	200 do	63⅛
300 do	113	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	98
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	67	100 McGr. & W. R. s30	15½
100 do....s10	67	300 Cum. Coal Co.	42½
100 do	67⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co.	57½
100 do....s5	67½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63½
100 Erie Railway	91	400 do	63⅝
100 do	90⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.	28
100 do....s3	90¾	200 do....s30	28
600 do	90⅝	100 do....b3	28⅛
300 Mich. S. & N. I.	67½	200 do	28¼
200 Reading R.	107⅝	100 do....b30	28½
500 Cleve. & Pitts	71	200 McGr. & West. R.	15⅜
200 do....s3	71		

FRIDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

The Stock business of the day, despite the oppressive heat, was on a more liberal scale than the dealings of Thursday, especially at the early meetings of the Board. Government securities were in good request and generally strong, the main transactions having been in old 5-20s., and the June issue of the 7-30s., each of which advanced a fraction, closing quite firmly under reduced offerings. The movements in the leading Railway Stocks were of respectable magnitude, and indicative of a steady upward tendency in prices, influenced by a partial revival of the speculative spirit. The heaviest operations were in New-York Central, Erie, Reading, Pittsburgh, and North Western Preferred, all of which were in active request, winding up at a decided improvement on yesterday's closing rates, though subsequent to the adjournment of the afternoon session of the Open Board, there was somewhat less buoyancy apparent.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	62⅞	63½
U. S. 5-20s	105⅝	106	Rock Island	108⅝	108⅝
N. Y. Central	92¼	93¾	Fort Wayne	97⅜	98
Erie	89	90⅝	Cumb'land Coal	41½	42⅛
Hudson	112⅝	112½	Quicksilver	56¼	57
Reading	106⅝	107⅝	Mariposa	12	12¼
Mich. Southern	66⅞	67¼	Canton	39	39
Illinois Central	125½	126½	Atlantic Mail	156	156
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	10½	11⅛
Pittsburgh	70	71	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	25¼
Northwest	27⅛	28⅛	American Gold	144¼	143⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	108	Bank of N. America	107
City	175	Hanover	105
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	104	Continental	98
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Import's' & Traders	103
Broadway	200	Park	141½
Ocean	82	Central National	104
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	100½
Chatham	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94½	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100¼
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	103
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	93	Cleve. & P. 2d mort	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds S. F., '85	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	100½	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	95
Reading Bonds	106	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	96
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	108	Chi. & Alton Income	87
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	71
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	73	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor.	86
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70		

The demand for Money was only an average one, to-day. The supply was ample. The Stock commission houses experienced no difficulty in procuring the necessary accommodation at the steady rate of 7 ⅌ cent. on call loans. In the Discount line, no business of moment was transacted. Prime to good mercantile paper was scarce and quoted at the bank counters at 7@10 ⅌ cent. per annum.

In the Gold line, the course of the market was almost uniformly downward, in the absence of any demand of moment other than that from the importing interest, to pay customs—the average of which, through the current week, has been about $440,000 a day. The opening rate of Gold was 144¼, followed by a transient rise to 144½, and a subsequent reaction to 143¾—the market closing tamely at 143⅞@143¾.

The foreign exchange market was quite dull, with a comparatively liberal supply of sterling available, which was quoted heavy at 108@108¼ for bankers', and 107@107¼ for merchants, 60-day bills.

Of the money and exchange markets of Cincinnati, week ending Aug. 2, the *Commercial* of that city says:

"Exchange has been in large demand throughout the week, and in order to keep up their balances, dealers have in some cases had to pay 75c. ⅌ thousand premium for bankers' checks.

Money has had good employment throughout the week on the discount side of banking, and is found to be in no excess as compared with what it is usually during the season of Summer inactivity; 6, 7 and 8 ⅌ cent. are had on call and short time loans, for the best of names, and regular 60-day paper of first-class is regarded as worth 10 ⅌ cent. in the open market. The supply of currency is not accumulating, and the condition of things here seems to be similar to that of other commercial centres."

There has been less activity in the dry goods line, this week, and with some accumulation of stock, especially in the way of domestics, the turn of the market has been in favor of purchasers. Desirable styles of imported fabrics have not been very freely offered, and have been readily taken at full and buoyant prices. The imports, this week, are considerably in excess of those of the previous week, the heaviest item in the return being Woolens, adapted to the wants of the trade through the Fall and Winter months.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,099,348, against $2,301,838 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,017	$1,322,100	474	$184,267	1,042	$506,987
Man. of Cotton	1,242	334,073	27	9,594	159	44,859
Man. of Silk	549	594,718	64	112,702	85	113,[illegible]
Man. of Flax	1,038	334,647	186	53,947	269	64,081
Miscellaneous	406	158,558	5	4,641	8	6,313
Total	6,242	$2,734,196	985	$365,152	1,583	$734,577
		365,152				2,734,196
Total entered		$3,099,348	Total marketed			$3,468,773

The Internal Revenue receipts of the Government on the 1st of August amounted to $1,073,000; and on the 2d to $2,009,000. The receipts from this source, each day this week, have exhibited a steady increase in the revenue of the Treasury, the easy circumstances of which, financially speaking, were so emphatically set forth in the thoroughly frank and business-like exposition of the national obligations and immediate cash resources, given to the public, a day or two since, by the able Chief of the Department.

The Customs Revenue of the Government, through the port of New-York, this week, has been as follows: Monday, $359,784; Tuesday, $561,752; Wednesday, $630,138; Thursday, $402,059; Friday, $511,000.

Cotton has arrived at the port in liberal quantities this week, the average of the daily receipts being about 3,200 bales.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port on Thursday numbered 2,010.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $6,982,720 16, including for Customs, $511,000; on account of Loan, $94,000; Payments, $7,457,052 78; Balance, $60,650,780 20.

The Weather and the Crops.

From Wells' (Chicago) Commercial Express, Aug. 2.

Country and city have alike been thrown into great anxiety and excitement during the last two weeks by the wet weather, and in fact nothing ever was or could have been worse in that way than the weather attendant or consequent upon the harvest of the Northwest up to the middle of last week. The telegraph has taken the matter in hand, and furnished the daily papers with brief reports from a large section of country. Before the skies cleared up last week, the principal grain markets had been thrown into a panic in regard to the poor prospect for Wheat, and prices had advanced from the first start about 30c. ⅌ bushel, but within the last few days, a more quiet and better assured feeling prevails, and prices have already receded 15c.@16c. from the highest point reached.

It is not easy to generalize at once upon such crop influences as have been at work in the last five or six weeks. The preceding drouth caused the first few weeks of rain to be regarded as the greatest blessing, and the hopes and expectations of Grain growers all over the Northwest were greatly enlarged; but with the long continuance of wet, apprehensions of harm arose, and finally gave place to certainty. How much harm has been done, and over how great an extent of territory, is yet very much a matter of conjecture. It is certain, however, that the earlier the harvest the greater has been the damage, and that in sections so far North that the harvest was only commenced last week, no damage at all has been done by the rains, but, on the contrary, the weather has been exceedingly propitious, while the fine, cool, clear term now apparently fully established, gives every assurance of securing the remaining harvest in the best possible condition.

It is undoubtedly true that the rains have been heavier and more protracted through Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, than anywhere north of that stretch of country, and as the harvests are earlier there, and Winter Wheat almost exclusively grown, the moderate crops cut have been sadly diminished and deteriorated by the wet, the damage also extending to Rye and Barley, possibly to Oats. In portions of Illinois and Iowa where the Rye, Barley and Spring Wheat harvests came on early, as well as where Winter Wheat forms a portion of the crops, some damage has been done, especially with those farmers unable to procure necessary help to take advantage of the occasional fine weather, but in much of these last named sections, as well as in most of Wisconsin, the harvest has been and bids fair to be attended by good weather, while in Minnesota the crops never promised so well before as now.

Without the damage of bad harvest weather, the general Wheat crop of the Northwest would have been a moderate one, far less than a good or even a fair average. It has had many enemies to encounter, the early drouth, insects, and the later rains. All early sown fields, whether of Winter or Spring, stood light on the ground. Where the crop was early, it was of good quality, although light, but the wet after harvest has damaged it much. Where the crop was still growing during the rainy season, (except that which was too much beaten and drenched in the blow,) the heads have filled well and the grain will be good, though the yield per acre will be light. We do not think that Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa have had so light a Wheat yield in ten years as now, excepting, of course, the almost total failure of the crop last year. Oats are good everywhere. Corn is now doing well, though it has suffered some on low and level lands.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, No. 139 Broadway, SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

☞FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 10,458 bbls. Flour, 780 bbls. and 741 bags Corn Meal, 92,719 bushels Wheat, 123,883 bushels Corn, 50,712 bushels Oats, 10,200 bushels Malt, 881 pkgs. Provisions and 453 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 50c.@52c., for yellow, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand and firm. An invoice of Rio was sold within our range. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 18c.@21c.; Laguayra at 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ⅌ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in demand at uniform prices. Middlings, 47c.@49c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, 1,600 bales.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off materially, and prices are again lower. Receipts are light, but large enough for present wants. We quote: State and Jersey, at 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, at 24c.; Western, by express, at 24c.@25c.; Canada, at 24c.@25c., ⅌ doz.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in the leading kinds of foreign, including Layer Raisins at $7 15@$7 25; Bunch do. at $6 80@$6 40 ⅌ box; and Currants at 9c.@9½c. (in gold) ⅌ lb. In the line of domestic fruit, we notice that the receipts of Peaches are large, and the demand good. Apples are in good demand, with only moderate receipts. Berries are in good supply and low. We quote: Apples, Sweet Bow, ⅌ bbl. $4@$6; Apples, Sour Bow, ⅌ bbl. $4@$5; Pears, Common, ⅌ bbl. $1@$2; Pears, Good, ⅌ basket, $6@$10; Peaches, Norfolk, ⅌ basket, $1@$2; Raspberries, ⅌ basket, 8c.; Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel, $2@$3; Red Currants, ⅌ lb, 8c.@10c.; Blackberries, Lawton, ⅌ quart, 10c.@15c.; Blackberries, Common, ⅌ quart, 10c.@12. There has been some inquiry for Dried Apples, and under the influence prices have improved. Peaches are dull and nominal. Dried Apples, Sliced State, ⅌ lb, 8c.@8½c.; Peaches, New State, ⅌ lb, 35c.@36c.; Peaches, Unpeeled, 23c.@25c.; Peaches, Western, Peeled, 29c.@30c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., the market closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 8,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 80@$6 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 45@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which continue very scarce,) at $8@$8 35 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 80	@$6 40
Extra State	6 45	@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 55	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 00	@ 8 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 35	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 40	@12 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $7 70@$8 80 for poor to good, and $8 85@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is lower and dull to-day. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $6 65@$9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ⅌ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues scarce and inactive at $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand, though prices have declined 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 40,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 90@$2 25, the latter rate for a small lot of choice new; Red Western at $1 65@$1 80; Amber Spring at $1 43@$1 45; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 43, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, but at a further reduction of 2c. ⅌ bushel, the market closing quite heavily. Sales 100,000 bushels at 85c.@87c. for unsound, and 87½c.@89c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in limited demand at from 58c.@59c., closing heavily. Rye is quiet; sales were made of small lots of Western, at 96c., and 5,000 bushels prime North River, on private terms. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley Malt is inactive, at $1 40@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Good sound Beans have been in active demand, and prices have advanced. Inferior qualities are very dull. We quote: New Marrows, ⅌ bushel of 62 lbs., $1 60@$1 70; New Kidneys, ⅌ bushel of 62 lbs., $1 60@$1 70; New Mediums, ⅌ bushel of 62 lbs., $1 30@$1 40; Mixed lots, ⅌ bushel of 62 lbs., $1 10@$1 25; Peas, Canada, ⅌ bushel, $1 30. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 1, Messrs. JONES & Co. review thus: "Flour has ruled quite firm during the week, and buyers have taken hold very freely, both of lots on the spot and to arrive. Freights have advanced 10c. To New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 ⅌ bbl. To Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1 10. To Buffalo, by propeller, 45c. Receipts for week, 6,529 bbls. Shipments for week, 13,619 bbls. The past week has been one of remarkable excitement in the Wheat market, and prices have fluctuated greatly. The unfavorable reports of the Winter Wheat harvest in Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, and the continuance of wet weather there, induced much speculation, and No. 1 Wheat on Friday last reached the extreme price of $1 31¼. Since then, however, with more favorable weather, prices have tended downward. Yesterday No. 1 sold as low as $1 15¼, though it soon rallied. It closed this noon at $1 17. In this State and Minnesota, and in Northern Iowa, the weather during the week is reported to have been just what the farmers have desired for the Spring Wheat now maturing. But little rain has fallen, and the prospects are now very bright for an abundant harvest. The fact that the receipts at this port during the week have been larger than during any previous week this year, would seem to be pretty good evidence that the farmers in the last-named sections are satisfied with the crop prospects. Lake Freights have declined to 7½c.@8. on wheat to Buffalo, and 11½c.@12c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bush. storage, at $1 17@$1 17½; No. 2 at $1 08¾. Receipts of wheat for past week 329,323 bushels, against 171,262 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 327,095 bushels, as follows: 178,780 bushels to Buffalo, 41,350 bushels to Oswego, 8,000 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 55,500 to Canada, and 43,465 to other ports. The clearances of wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 1,175,158 bushels to Buffalo, 478,703 bushels to Oswego, 154,526 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,210,377 bushels to Canada, and 60,415 bushels to other ports. Total, 3,099,179 bushels, against 6,747,925 bushels during the same time last year. Oats are nominal at about 42c. in store. Receipts for week, 4,845 bushels." The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Canal opened—	May 1.	April 30.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	573,100	343,400	282,500
Wheat, bush	8,044,400	7,164,200	2,958,900
Corn, bush	10,716,800	2,557,800	3,595,900
Barley, bush	66,200	142,100	159,500
Oats, bush	3,870,600	3,128,400	4,386,860
Rye, bush	175,800	64,500	177,700
Malt, bush	......	......	249,000

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 4, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144¾
Superfine Flour ⅌ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$5 80@ 6 40
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 00@10 40	6 45@ 6 90
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 10@15 00	6 55@12 00
Extra Canada Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 90@12 00	6 55@ 9 00
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 60@15 00	7 70@12 25
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 10
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 90@ 5 75
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 90@ 2 25
Red and Amb. Wheat, ⅌ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 40@ 1 91
Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	85@ 89
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 08
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ⅌ bushel	1 00@ 1 03½	50 @ 59

HAY—Continues in fair demand at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 80c.@95c. for new, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in more demand and quoted firm.

LEATHER—Has been in fair request at full and advancing prices.

LUMBER—Has been in more demand at uniform quotations. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The stock of Lumber in the market, though not so large as usual at this time of the year, is well assorted. Shaved Pine Shingles are quite scarce. The business for the past ten days has been increasing, and prices are firm at the figures quoted. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, lbs.
1863	7,422,144	1,844	——	3,431,632
1864	5,212,222	745	10,900	2,703,600
1865	10,739,318	49	——	1,451,520

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

1863	78,592,478	10,054	84,400	56,671,727
1864	89,062,195	6,090	287,346	39,444,398
1865	91,030,276	4,635	98,174	9,624,570

During the three months of canal navigation, compared with the corresponding period of last year, the receipts of this season of boards and scantling show a slight increase over those of the past year, and a large falling off in staves, timber and shingles."

MOLASSES—Has been in less demand, yet steady in price.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ gallon, and Resin at $5 75@$16 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less request at former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do. at $1 40@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Red Oil at 90c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request at 32c.@33c. for Crude; 49c.@52c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—New Potatoes are coming forward freely, and although in active demand prices have again declined. Tomatoes are arriving in better condition, and are lower. We quote: *New Potatoes*—Mercers, $1 75@$2 25; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$2; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $1 50@$2, ⅌ bbl. Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $2@$2 50; Cabbages, New, ⅌ 100., $3@$8; Turnips, new, white, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Turnips, Russia, new, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@75c.; Cucumbers, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ⅌ basket, $1; White Squash, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@1 50; Green Corn, ⅌ 100, 75c.@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active at lower and declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $35@$35 75, closing at $35 for New Mess; $29@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 25@$28 25 for prime Mess; $24 50@$25 50 for prime, ⅌ bbl.; also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, seller's options, at $33 50@$34 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is quiet and depressed, with more disposition to realize apparent among holders. Sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand and firm at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales 1,250 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm. Butter is in demand at 30c.@35c. for poor to good, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—first quality	32	@33
Welch tubs—second quality	30	@31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	33	@34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	31	@32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	22	@24
Western—common	20	@21

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¼@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14 @14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12 @13
Farm Dairies—common	10 @11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9 @11

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 4, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144¼
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl.	$39 37½@$41 50	$29 00 @$35 62½
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl.	34 50 @ 35 25	24 50 @ 25 50
Hams, ⅌ lb	19 @ 23	20 @ 23½
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	17½@ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ⅌ lb	20½@ 24	17 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf., ⅌ bl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 50
Lard, ⅌ lb	20 @ 24½	19½@ 24½
State Butter, ⅌ lb	46 @ 60	30 @ 40
Cheese, ⅌ lb	15 @ 24	9 @ 15½

RICE—Is quiet at former prices.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and generally nominal in price. Rough flax has been quoted at $2 25@$2 40 ⅌ bushel.

SPICES—Have been in demand and held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but firmly held. Sales since our last, 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12c.@14¼c.; and 540 boxes Havana at part 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 14¼c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Maple Sugar is quiet at 14c.@18c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars, thus: Crushed, ground, and granulated at 19½c.; White A at 18¾.; and Yellow C at 17½c. ⅌ lb., being a reduction of ¼c. on hards, and ⅛c. on softs, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 21½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 175,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c., and 56,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more request, and held firmly.

TOBACCO—Is in request and firm; sales, 314 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@24c.; 57 bales Yara, and 60 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been more active at $2 19@$2 20, closing at $2 20 ⅌ gallon. Sales, 600 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,550 bales Cotton at ¼c.@3-16d., by sailing vessel, and ⅛d. by steamer; also, by steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. For Bremen, a German brig, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. For Hamburgh, 100 tons Measurement Goods at 17 3-6d. For New-Foundland, a schooner, with merchandise at 30c. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Afternoon, THE YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU—ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA. Evening, THE JEALOUS WIFE—ANDY BLAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following story is told in a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette:* "An atrocious case of brutality, illustrative of slaveholding barbarism, was told by a crippled negro, who appeared at the office of the Freedman's Bureau to-day, asking relief. The colored man says he was formerly free, and working for wages in Maryland, across the Eastern Branch. He went South in 1859 with a Dr. LEE, for whom he had worked, persuaded by specious promises of higher pay. Going first to Athens, Georgia; afterward to Knoxville, Tennessee, where Dr. LEE for a time kept the Knoxville Hotel, and subsequently removing to Jonesboro. Receiving wages at first, he was at length held and treated as a slave. In the Winter of 1863 Dr. LEE hired him out to the rebel Quartermasters at Jonesboro. After remaining there ten months he attempted to escape to the lines of the national army. He got twenty miles away, but was caught and taken back, when this rebel Quartermaster sent him to Surgeon WELLIN, in charge of the rebel hospital there, and ordered the latter to cut off his feet and hands to prevent, as he said, his attempt to run away again. The doctor partially complied, amputating both legs just above the knee. He left the stumps undressed over night, but, finding him alive next day, said: 'What, you d—d nigger, are you alive yet? I intended to kill you.' He then had him placed on an ambulance, taken to a hut of an old colored man, where he remained until our troops occupied the place. This colored man brings vouchers from white people corroborative of his statements, which are believed by the officers of the bureau."

The National Roman Committee has sent to this country a fragment from the monument of SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth King of Rome. The following inscription is engraved on this commemorative gift:

Abramo Lincolnio,
Region. Fœderat. Americ. Presidi II.
Hunc ex Serv. I. Tull. I. Aggere Lapidem.
Quo Utriusque
Libertatis. Adsertoris. Fortiss.
Memoria conjungatur
Cives Romani.
D
Anno MDCCCLXV.

A committee of the Boston Board of Health have made a report to the board with regard to the Russian plague. They are satisfied, upon good authority, that the accounts of the extent and malignancy of the disease are highly colored and exaggerated, and think that if this is not true the disease is not a proper subject for the restrictions of quarantine, as such a disease has never prevailed hereabouts, and as the conditions under which it prevails elsewhere do not exist. It is believed to be an aggravated form of typhus fever.

The telegraph wires between Springfield and Roston were seriously affected by the aurora borealis, on Thursday, and messages were transmitted during the afternoon by natural electricity wholly, no batteries being used. This is quite an unusual occurrence, although there are similar instances on record. At Hartford, Wednesday night, the aurora was so vivid as to enable persons to see the time of night on the church clocks, after the moon had gone down.

An adroit female house-thief has been creating quite a sensation in Schenectady. She entered nearly every promising residence in that town the other day, and when detected managed to make her escape by means of most ingenious excuses. It is thought the amount of plunder secured by this enterprising female was not equal to the audacity she displayed.

Quite a serious panic is said to be prevailing among the Kentucky negroes, who are fearful of being reduced to slavery again. Large numbers of them are daily wending their way to headquarters for the purpose of securing their free papers.

The people of Michigan are taking steps toward erecting a suitable memorial to the brave sons of that State who have fallen in the war for the Union. The project is said to be in the hands of men whose means are a guaranty of success.

The effort at Hampton Roads to raise the frigate *Congress* seems to be in a fair way of success. After an hour and a half of pumping, the hull of the ship was six feet above water. It looks as if the old war dog might yet float the Stars and Stripes under the eyes of Mr. J. DAVIS.

A new iron bridge, eighty feet span and eighty-six feet in width, is building for the Boston Water-Power Company, to be placed on the Back Bay lands.

LEWIS A. OSBORNE, twelve years of age, accidentally hung himself on Wednesday, in Boston, while experimenting strangulation, and was dead when discovered.

A large doe, with a fawn, recently strayed into the village of Sandwich, Mass., and the old one was pursued and shot by Mrs. ABIGAIL BATTLES.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER has given $1,000 to found a scholarship in Waterville College, from which institution he was graduated in 1838.

LOCAL NEWS.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of PATRICK MURPHY, a native of Ireland, who died from a fracture of the skull, the result of a quarrel between himself and CHAS. F. CORNER, of No. 490 Eighth-avenue, the latter having knocked the deceased from a stoop. MURPHY, who was 51 years of age, dwelt at No. 99 Bayard-street, where the homicide occurred. A jury having found a verdict against CORNER, he was committed.

We are informed from the office of the company that the statement in the TIMES, of yesterday, that "the employes in the shops of the New-Jersey Railroad Company were notified that their pay would be reduced to the old prices—about fifteen per cent"—is incorrect, a slight reduction only having been made. The wages, it is said, still remain from fifty to sixty per cent. highter than old prices.

The Seventh and Sixteenth New-York Heavy Artillery and First Rhode Island Cavalry passed through the city yesterday and the night before. The Twentieth New-York and First Connecticut Cavalry arrived yesterday. The Twentieth New-York left for Sackett Harbor, while the First Connecticut remain over until this afternoon, when they will proceed to Hartford for final payment.

On the 29th ult. Mr. WOOLF DUNKICK attempted to leap from the front platform of a cross-town railroad car but was drawn under the wheels and almost instantly killed. The body was taken to the Tenth Ward Police-station, and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER.

During the three months ending on the 31st of July, 20,467 persons were arrested in this city. During the preceding three months the arrests numbered 12,592. The increase of arrests during the past three months is therefore 7,875.

Gold ranged from 144¼ down to 143⅜, yesterday, closing at 143⅜@143½. Stocks were more active and generally firmer. Money was in fair supply and demand at 7 ₰ cent. on call. Bankers 60 day Bills of Exchange on London were in limited request at 108@108¼. Produce and merchandise were less active and somewhat unsettled in price. Freights were rather brisker.

Rigor or Mildness?—The Choice With the South.

The annulment of the Richmond election by Gen. TURNER is not disavowed at Washington. The country may therefore set it down as a government act. It has a significance quite beyond its local scope. It is a "first warning" to all the malcontent South; a special notification that the government is not shut up to the mild policy hitherto pursued; a monition that the privileges accorded by the government to the people lately in rebellion, must be used in good faith or revoked.

The Southern people cannot too well understand that this is no time for shams. They have professed submission to the government, but words were never so cheap as now. All these professions are no better than the idle wind unless substantiated by acts in keeping therewith. Mere lip-loyalty will deceive nobody. The Southern people will be judged exclusively by their practical conduct. These elections present the first occasion for the display of this. The Southern people are called upon to elect municipal and legislative bodies, who shall loyally coöperate with the government, in reëstablishing civil order and social security. If the people have a genuine loyal spirit, they will surely elect men whose character and whose known principles will be a guarantee that they will act in aid of, or at least in harmony with, the government. If they give their preference to the notorious enemies of the government—to that class of recent rebels who still find it a pleasure to discredit and embarrass and obstruct the national authorities—the conclusion is irresistible that they themselves are still disloyal at heart, and that they are still unfit for the right of full citizenship. Self-government should not be restored to any Southern city, or any Southern State, that should thus show a purpose to abuse its new power.

The world never before presented, or even imagined, such a spectacle as a great government inviting to the ballot-box a people that four months before were seeking its life in bloody battle. It is a magnanimity not only beyond all example, but beyond all previous conception. But the South will make a fatal mistake if they mistake this sublime generosity for moral weakness. It will be the height of infatuation as well as the depth of meanness, for it to imagine that, being so handsomely treated, it can now safely insult and beard and defy. It must repay good will with good will, confidence with confidence, the restoration of civil rights with fidelity to civil authority.

It will not do for the Southern people to presume too much upon President JOHNSON'S acceptance of the sound doctrine that no State rights have been forfeited by the rebellion. That doctrine relates to forfeiture, not to abeyance. State rights are now in abeyance, and must remain so as long as military rule is continued. Military rule will be continued until the Southern people have established the fact that they have truly resumed their loyalty with all of its attendant obligations. The President has no option respecting this. He has taken an official oath to "protect and defend" the constitution, and he is bound to time his restoration of the suspended constitutional rights to the disposition of the returning rebels to use them for true constitutional ends. The great practical concern of the Southern people should be to get them back, in their plenary force, as soon as possible. They will not come, of course. They will not come at all unless there be good reason to believe that they will not be turned against the government. The Southern people have the choice before them whether to continue subject to military authority, or to regain at once the highest dignity of American freemen. It is simply a question of loyalty or disloyalty. If they choose the latter, let them not complain of the consequences.

The South needs only a little calm reflection to appreciate the utter folly of such election demonstrations as the recent one in Richmond. It cannot permit its common sense to be overborne by empty spleen, when such results are involved. The prompt action of the government at Richmond has made its purpose too plain to be mistaken. It will be heeded throughout the South, and will tell greatly, we believe, in bringing its people up to their high rank of duty, so that they will practically attest their loyalty by choosing loyal men to represent them.

A Financial Quidnunc.

A Democratic morning cotemporary, affecting the position of a representative organ of its party, in referring to the ignorance of "very many people" as regards "the different forms of securities of the United States Government," offers a series of explanatory remarks, doubtless with the intention, commendable though somewhat inopportune, of enlightening its readers, who, in its own peculiarly significant language, "have not had the desire nor the opportunity to consult" any journal that has given a cordial support to the government, through the trials of the past four years.

In the course of the explanatory observations the writer solemnly states that the interest on the Seven-Thirties is "payable every *three* months," which will be news to the government that has issued, as well as to the people, who have really bought, eight hundred and thirty million dollars' worth of these notes.

Of the Five-Twenties, the writer sagely asserts that they "*are to be redeemed in five years, or*, at the pleasure of the government, *not under twenty years.*" Here we have a complete reversion of the "facts of the case" as regards the privilege legally reserved to the Treasury, which becomes operative only at the expiration of five years, and lapses in twenty years from the date of issue of this particular class of national bonds.

The Ten-Forties, according to this democratic economist, are "redeemable in *either ten or forty years*, as the government may choose;" while, according to the law authorizing the loan, and the widely published conditions of the loan itself, the privilege of redemption of this issue of gold-bearing bonds will belong to the government for thirty years (if not made use of within this period) after the expiration of the first ten years from the date of issue.

To the one-year certificates of indebtedness the writer refers as "another kind of *new* expedient adopted by the [Treasury] Department since the war," as if an issue of Treasury certificates of this kind were unknown in the financial history of the government prior to the war.

In view of this remarkable series of blunders, and of their peculiar authorship, we cannot doubt for a moment that very many of the hapless people, whom the journal, whence we quote, has done its worst to betray into a position of unrelenting hostility to the national authority, "are not yet familiar with the different forms of securities of the United States Government issued since the commencement of the war."

The Express Business—The Law of Liability—Facts for Stockholders.

Every business man and every traveler has had occasion at some time, during the last few years, to be grateful for the facilities afforded for the transportation of property by the various express companies, whose routes extend all over the United States. The express business, commencing with HENRY WELLS and ALVIN ADAMS, who, with satchels in their hands, carried on foot such packages as were given to them, has now grown to such magnitude that several hundred companies are required to supply the public necessities. Various connecting lines reach from the Aroostook in the Northeast, across the Isthmus; to the Russian possessions on the Pacific coast; and these long chains of routes are managed with a fidelity and promptness which have not only been equal to the demands of the public, but which have also created universal confidence, and are the wonder and admiration of Europe.

The formation of these companies indicates the inclination of the American character to avail itself of every opportunity for advancement, which is created by the ever-increasing wants of commerce. It is always willing to take the risk, provided there is a fair probability that the risk will pay. There is a risk in the express business, which has been deemed in other countries of sufficient importance to prevent the formation of express companies. That risk is the personal liability of each member of the company for any loss which the company may sustain. The companies are not corporations, but simply copartnerships, with certain corporate privileges; but these do not exempt the parties from personal liability.

Application has been made several times to the Legislature of this State for an act under which the express companies could be incorporated and the corporators exonerated from personal liability. This the Legislature hes always refused to do, doubtless supposing that greater care and caution would be used if the personal liability remained. All that could be obtained was an act prohibiting suits against a partner until the return, unsatisfied, of an execution against the company. It is stated that in a financial revulsion which occurred a few years ago, one of the principal companies had this personal liability clause rigidly enforced, and at the time the burden was grievous to be borne, but the partners were able to bear it, and so the company weathered the storm. Losses are not infrequent, both from theft and from fire. It is but a short time ago that one of the companies was robbed of $50,000 at Suspension Bridge, and another of a like amount at Montgomery, Ala., and of $125,000 near Baltimore; and on a steamer which was burned a short time ago, $25,000 in Treasury notes were destroyed.

These facts seem to have been overlooked by the authors of a new express company's prospectus, which has been put in circulation in the city and throughout the country. In that prospectus it is stated "that the individual liability of subscribers to the stock beyond the amount held by them *is limited.*"

We have no objection to the formation of as many express companies as the public service may require, but it seems to us proper that those who are invited to become partners in such companies should understand that *their whole personal fortunes are liable* for the debts and losses of the company, unless the company itself is able to pay the debts and make good the losses.

Can't See It.

"On the whole, *we* cannot see why our currency—that is, our public debt—should be forty to forty-six per cent. below par."

This is the confession of the writer of the remarkable *leader* on the public debt, which appeared in the *Tribune* of Thursday, and which opened by wiping out the trifling sum of one hundred and sixteen millions of our national obligations, by a single sweep of the editorial besom. It would assuredly require even more *insight* if not foresight, than can be claimed for our cotemporary to see what cannot be seen by any rational man. It does not follow, because gold commands a premium of 40 a 46 per cent. in our currency, that the currency is really worth 40 a 46 per cent. less than its nominal par value. If it did, a rise of gold to 200 would make the paper dollar worthless. If it did, a rise of gold to 300 would make the paper dollar a representative of something one hundred per cent. less than nothing at all. The writer confounds premium and discount as synonymous expressions—a rather serious mistake for an economical teacher.

SCOTLAND AND THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.—There are but seven Tory members returned to the new Parliament from Scotland. All the rest are either strict Whigs, like Mr. BOUVERIE, or advanced Liberals, and friends of the United States, such as Mr. BAXTER, of Dundee, and Mr. MCLAREN, (JOHN BRIGHT'S brother-in-law,) of Edinburgh. These facts are especially noteworthy, when it is remembered how many of the ancient lords of the soil are Tories of the purest blood—such as the Duke of BUCCLEUGH, the Duke of MONTROSE, the Duke of ATHOLE, the Duke of RICHMOND. The political influence of these great houses must be sadly on the wane, when they can make Lord DERBY no better return from the vast districts they hold in fee simple.

PLAYING WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS.—At a demonstration held in this city on Thursday, in honor of a representative of Mexico, one of the speakers is reported as having made use of what purports to be an extract of a letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, bearing on Mexican affairs. The extract reads as follows:

"There is no use to beat about the bush in this Mexican matter. We should give a permanent government to that republic. Our work in crushing the rebellion will not be done till this takes place. The advent of MAXIMILIAN was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of MAXIMILIAN'S army would throw down their arms the moment we cross the Rio Grande. The French influence governed by sheer impudence." [Cheers.]

Neither the date nor the address of the letter from which this extract is taken is given. The speaker merely says it is from a letter of Gen. SHERIDAN'S. We venture to say that if Gen. SHERIDAN wrote what is thus made to bear his name, he wrote it in confidence, and that he gave no authority to have his opinions quoted, or his private correspondence used in honor of a Mexican patriot or any other patriot. The habit of thus using what is spoken or written in the fullness of private confidence and personal friendship, for political ends, is a growing one. It has nothing to recommend it. Among men who are esteemed gentlemen, we can hardly see how its indulgence can be justified. In this special case, it may be noted that Gen. SHERIDAN is on the Texan frontier, not to devise a national policy, but to execute prescribed military duty. And no one is more fully aware of this fact than that gallant officer himself. To present him to a New-York festive assembly, then, in the character of a crusader, is to do him the gravest injustice. Surely he might be allowed to entertain or to express in the freedom of personal intercourse, his views on public matters, without having his confidence used to throw doubts upon his discretion, and cast a blot upon his name as a disciplined soldier.

PHILADELPHIA.—We find in one of the dull sheets of this milk-and-water village an article headed, "How Philadelphia has left New-York in the Back Ground." The writer gives certain figures, and then says that "we propose to prove by these figures that the progress of Philadelphia has been greater than that of New-York, within the same time." Here are the figures, beginning at the point when the population of the two cities was equal:

Year.	New-York.	Philadelphia.
1810.....	96,273	96,287
1820.....	123,706	119,325
1830.....	202,589	167,325
1840.....	312,852	258,037
1850.....	515,394	408,762
1860.....	814,254	568,034
1865.....	1,003,250	668,034

All the world has heard of the Philadelphia lawyer, and has been told how that astute genius can solve the puzzles that made even the Sphynx dumb; but—shade of DABOLL! what shall be thought of the genius that can cipher glory from such figures as we give above—that can transmute loss into gain with such marvelous facility? Surely this must be done by the fellow—a Philadelphian, as we guess—who some time ago demonstrated that a railroad company had, by a reduction of freight tolls, made a *loss* of 225 per cent. on their income. Well, well; Philadelphia is a pretty village, full of neat little houses, with white window-blinds and clean marble steps; but what do these mole-blind suburbans know of the magnificent business of this Great Metropolis? Stand aside, little boy!

PROVIDING COUNSEL FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Those who are curious to know further respecting the Broad-street meeting, convened for the purpose of procuring sound counsel and a speedy trial for the chief of the late Confederacy, may be enlightened by reading a report of the proceedings, made in the rather unusual form of an affidavit, and which we publish in other columns. If this report is correct, DAVIS' friends would appear to want something more than a fair and speedy trial for their friend. They speak as if to *try* him at all were an outrage. They deliver themselves on the political situation generally, as if the Executive and his advisers ought to change places with the head of the late Confederacy. And they appear to hold the right of the South to political independence to be still an open question. We do not know that the propounding of these views offers the best means of promoting the personal interest of their friend at Fortress Monroe. But we do know that it would be difficult to find stronger evidence of the clemency of the government than that such speakers as those at the Broad-street meeting are at large.

The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln.

Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, of No. 5 Spruce-street, will publish, next week, *The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln*, together with his State Papers, including his speeches, addresses, messages, letters and proclamations; also, a history of the tragical scenes connected with the close of his noble and eventful life; by HENRY J. RAYMOND, M. C.

The publishers announce that in this work every address, message, proclamation, speech, letter, &c., of President LINCOLN will be given, each in its proper connection, from official copy, the proof-sheets having been read by the late President's private Secretary. Some interesting and important private papers, heretofore unpublished, will also be given. The work will also include anecdotes and personal reminiscences, of ABRAHAM LINOTLN, by FRANK B. CARPENTER, the artist, who painted the "First Reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation before the Cabinet," and who, while painting it at the White House, enjoyed six months' familiar intercourse with the late President. It will have appended to it an elaborate index, which will add greatly to its value as a book of reference. It will also be embellished with fourteen engravings, including a fine steel portrait of Mr. LINCOLN by RITCHIE.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.—We desire to call the attention of the Prison Association and of the proper authorities to the manner in which the affairs of the House of Refuge are said to be managed. Charges of neglect, cruelty and ill-treatment are preferred against the Superintendant of that institution and his deputies, and yesterday we listened to a statement which shows such conduct on the part of one of the deputies, that a judicial investigation of the circumstances may be necessary.

Some months ago, a smart, intelligent lad, in the employ of a prominent law firm of this city, was led astray by evil companions, and induced to rob his employers. He was arrested, pleaded guilty, and at the intercession of the gentlemen whom he had defrauded, was sent to the House of Refuge. One day last week he failed to perform his allotted task, and in consequence was so outrageously whipped that he died in a few days afterward—death being, in the opinion of the surgeon, the result of this inhuman chastisement. In addition to this instance of cruelty, it is stated that the boys are but half fed and are worked beyond their strength. If our reformatory institutions are thus mismanaged, what wonder that our prisons are full.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Overcrowding in English Towns—Density and Mortality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July, 1865.

The most alarming evil, in a sanitary view, of the cities of England, is, as with New-York, the overcrowding of population. In London, out of its 2,948,963 inhabitants in 1864, 400,000 lived on three square miles, and 600,000 on ten square miles. But in certain districts, as East and West London, the Strand and St. Luke, the average is only nineteen square yards to each person, which in smaller districts, as St. Giles, Spitalfields and others, the average is four or five times smaller. I have visited myself the worst parts of London, but the overcrowding on a given space of ground surface is not greater, than if so great, as in New-York. There are lanes in Bethnal Green and Spitalfields as bad as any in our Fourth Ward or Five Points (as it was,) but no worse; only where we have ten, London has a hundred. Another thing secures a greater dispersion of population in the British cities: it is not the custom to build those immense "tenement houses" which we have, and in consequence, the effluvia and organic poisons from crowds below, are not continually arising to the tenants above. The most usual house built for the poor in England, is a two-story house, though each room may be a tenement. But the over-crowding in London, Liverpool, and other cities, is still frightful. The great evil from this, it must be remembered, is not simply from the deadly gases—carbonic acid, carbonated and sulphureted hydrogen—which always arise where human beings are crowded together, for these can be dispersed by a favorable house and street ventilation; but, in the expressive words of Dr. RAMSEY, "it is chiefly that mysterious organic matter of the analyst, real even when unperceived, borne upon mist and fog, inelastic, indiffusible, sticking to walls and furniture, sometimes putrefying, and always waiting to be oxidized in fresh air and sunlight; that azotic poison which, when expelled from living persons, hovers and clings about them, carrying and fertilizing the seeds of disease, and seeking readmission into the fortress of life, merely to sap and destroy it."

This poison, given out from the lungs and skin of human beings, of course becomes intensified by over-crowding, and it is almost an axiom now, that mortality follows density. Dr. FARR, the well-known statistician, has shown that on an average of four years, the death rate in a country population of 3,440,500, averaging 0.31 persons to the acre, was 19.3 per acre, while in a town population of 3,759,186, averaging 8 to an acre, it was 27 per 1,000. The mortality in the two classes was as 100 to 140.

In the ten years from 1840-'50, the average Summer mortality in the rural districts of England and Wales was 18.1, with 0.28 persons to the acre, while it was 26.7 per 1,000 in the towns with 384 to the acre, that is, the mortality was 100 to 147, and 14 persons lived in the same space in the towns as was occupied by one in the country

More particular investigations in London prove this even more clearly. In ten crowded districts, in which the average space for each person was only 32 square yards, the death rate for females was 27.7 per 1,000, while in ten where the average space was 102 square yards, the death rate was 24.4, and again in ten others, with a space of 202 square yards to each, it was hardly 20 per 1,000. In Liverpool, there are districts with 12,000 inhabitants, where the average space is less than 9 square yards, and in one street with 1,400, the space is only 4 square yards each. In these wards, from 30 to 50 per 1,000 are attacked with typhus annually, and in the worst quarters the proportion rises as high as 100. The death rate was from 33 to 42 per 1,000 in these wards, a rate almost as bad as in the lowest quarters of New-York.

In the Liverpool "cellars tenements," 35 per cent. more died of typhus than in other residences of the working population. Since 1844, however, more than 30,000 people have been ejected from those fever-nests by their excellent sanitary acts, (as should be done in New-York,) and in so far, the health of Liverpool has been much improved.

In Nottingham, Mr. HAWKESLEY specifies nine sub-districts, in which the mortality corresponds precisely with the density of population; the space ranging from 8½ to 11½ square yards to each, and the death rate from 23 to 30 per 1,000; the mean age at death decreasing from 23 to 18 years in the same order. The Registrar-General, in his annual reports, usually gives most instructive facts bearing on this most important fact, that death in increased ratio follows overcrowding. Thus, in the years 1841-50, in Lancashire, the deaths varied as follows, out of some 30 districts in regular order: Liverpool, .01 acre to person—death rate 36 to 1,000; Bury, .40 acre—deaths, 25; Rochdale, .61 acre—deaths, 24; Prescot, 1.14 acres—deaths, 23; Ulverstone, 4.71 acres—deaths, 18; Garstang, 4.87 acres—deaths, 16.

It would be well if our public writers in the United States would make our people thoroughly familiar with what is a reasonable death rate. Thus in England 14 per 1,000 is thought an average showing health; 25 a common rate in cities, and over 40 very bad. In New-York—at least in the crowded wards—it is probably over 40.

The following are important observations made by the Registrar-General, in his report just issued, on the results of the past year:

"The population of children in the 151 districts was 1,391,420 in 1861, and the annual deaths at the rate (3.348) of 28 healthy districts would be 46,586, while at the mean rate (8.013) it would be 111,494. Thus there is an annual sacrifice of about 64,909 children's lives by various causes, (and especially from overcrowding,) in 151 districts of the kingdom.

1. Where the mortality (throughout England) was 14, 15 or 16, the population was in the proportion of 86 persons to one square mile.

2. Where the mortality was 17, 18 or 19, the population was 172 persons to a square mile.

3. Where the mortality was 20, 21 or 22, the population was of the density expressed by 255 to a square mile.

4. Where the mortality was at the rate of 23, 24 or 25, the population was of the density expressed by 1,128 to a square mile.

5. And where the rate of mortality was 26 and upward, the average density was expressed by 3,399 persons to a square mile."

Thus in these five groups there is a constant increase of mortality running parallel with the increase of density.

We wish that these vital facts could be impressed on every citizen of New-York.

We must check overcrowding or be exposed to all the fevers and pestilence which a dense population scatters all about itself.

Something of the sanitary legislation and practical sanitary provisions of England are needed, if we would have our great city the abode of health, which it should be. C. L. B.

Fire!

The heat yesterday was simply terrible. To record the markings of thermometers is of little use, for no thermometer gives any idea of the real temperature. Look at that one swinging under SMITH'S awning; it says 88; ten feet away it would, if it had any honesty, run up to 100. The fact is, thermometers are wretched fictions. They pretend—but do not do. They impudently tell us 90, when we suffer 20 more; they blandly invite to cool soda, and steady their mercurial nerves at the highest figure at which it is safe to imbibe—but they are false as woman. One can only know the heat by feeling it. And then heat is comparative. Your polar bear gets into a furnace at 60; you at 90; your lean, skinny anatomy of a dried up Yankee will stand 120 without wilting his shirt-collar—he can't afford the sweat. Your gay and festive young woman of fashion will tote down Broadway, right in the face of the sun, a Saratoga trunk full of fixings, petticoats of wool, skirts of cotton, Italian breastworks, dresses of thick moire antique, and a wonderful mystery on her waterfall that, to the eye at least, would make a reasonable load for a small negro-porter. Yet Fashion demands, and Mortality endures; and we make no doubt if Queen EUGENIE should decree that the hanging of a barrel of flour to the scalp lock should be "the fashion," that every fool of a girl in New-York would carry it or break her neck in the attempt. Did we say it was hot? Rather. For all day long—and the minutes were twice as long as in Winter—we swam in a sea of fiery sunbeams, and had the malicious satisfaction of having abundant company in our misery. Was it hot? We have not (yet) been down to the place where Orpheus sought his wife; but, if yesterday does not belie us, that place has come up here. Was it hot? May be. The good book gives a vivid picture of the fate of certain old villages, now supposed to be in the mud at the bottom of the Dead Sea; but their shower was iced Croton in comparison with the sun's rays yesterday. Why, as the hissing orb went down, and shot his arrows level with the earth, one could see them recoil from the smoking walls and roll down upon the pavement in a perfect spray or shower of fire, in which poor mortal men floundered and gasped, and died, (or ought to have done so,) by thousands. Was it hot? Indeed it was; and so hot that the moon, which ought to have been up at 6, did not come until 8, and then looked terribly sunburnt. Was it cooler at night? Not much. Now and then a little breeze would undertake a voyage; but it got heated in a moment, and swallowed itself into silence. Gasping from our window we saw the symptoms of a storm away up in Westchester; little winks of heat-lightning, and great hot rolls of clouds, and we wished they would come this way; but who ever knew a storm to come from the north, except the grand storm of war that carried the old flag to the Gulf and the Rio Grande? Nobody, of course. Was it hot? "You bet," as SHERMAN'S bummers would say; and so we testify—for a more entirely hot day does not appear in the books. Well, how the human family did drink—all because it was hot—the heat is a capital excuse for imbibition. The only really popular man seemed to be the bar-keeper; the only place of attraction the saloon. Did lager flow? Some—indeed much. And whisky strait, and gin crooked, and even soda; and the lemonade gushed, the cocktail flourished, the rum sour multiplied, and the fancy nip was in every mouth. Was it hot? And it was. "Recorded."

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The delightful weather of the present week has filled our hotels. At night the strangers crowd our theatres, where, dazzled by the gas-light, bewildered by the plot and fascinated by the scenery, they revel in first-class enjoyment. At Niblo's, where BOUCICAULT'S last is on the bill, the crowd is continuous. The house is always well filled, and the liberal applause vouchsafed at each telling point indicates the absolute popularity of the play. Mr. WHEATLEY has again played a trump card, and holds the game in his hands.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A matinée will be given to day, with the charming Miss REIGNOLDS and the full strength of the company. The Broadway possesses in Mrs. TYRELL one of the most conscientious and best cultured character actresses in the country.

WALLACK'S.—There is no need of saying anything to the public about Mr. Moss' establishment. DAN BRYANT continues his triumphant career, appearing to-night, for the last time, in "The Colleen Bawn."

Obituary.

REV. F. T. MCLOUGHLIN.

This gentleman, who was among the passengers rescued from the steamer *Glasgow*, died at the Stevens House in Broadway, on Thursday night, from the effects of a protracted illness and the excitement caused by the scenes through which he had recently passed.

The reverend gentleman, at the time of his decease, was comparatively young, not having yet reached his thirtieth year. He was born in the parish of Agila, Upper Canada, and at an early age entered the College of St. Michael, Toronto. The office of the priesthood being evidently his vocation, Mr. MCLOUGHLIN came to the United States, and was received into the Seminary of St. Mary's, Baltimore, Md.. His theological studies having been completed, he was ordained priest by Bishop LOUGHLIN, in the Cathedral of St. James, Brooklyn, for that diocese. Soon thereafter he was assigned to the Parish of Flatbush, where he ministered with zeal and fidelity to the people committed to his care, until his health became visibly impaired, when he was translated to the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn. Here he continued the studies of his office, and won by his attention to the best interests of his people, the sincere admiration of all. Again was he assailed by disease, which the best medical skill could not overcome, and was obliged to cease his labors and retire to the country, where he could obtain that repose so essential to his complaint. Recovering somewhat, it was thought that an ocean trip and a visit to the historic scenes of Catholic Europe would entirely restore him, and with this view he took passage on board the *Glasgow*. Yesterday the remains were conveyed to the residence of Rev. WM. KEEGAN, in Brooklyn, whence the funeral will take place on Monday next.

MILITARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst., we had the pleasure of attending the annual exhibition of Mr. M. C. TRACY'S Military School, which is pleasantly situated at Sing Sing, New-York, commanding a fine view of the noble Hudson. At 2:30 o'clock a number of interested spectators assembled in the school-room, where elocutionary exercises were held, the students acquitting themselves very creditably, after which the company adjourned to the drill-ground, where the various military movements were performed with great accuracy under the superintendence of their military instructor, Maj. JOHN P. PRAIL. Gold and silver medals were then presented to Masters WM. H. DUDLEY and WRIGHT GILLIES, the two successful candidates for the prizes. They were awarded by Dr. JAMES KENNEDY, of New-York, accompanied by a few fitting remarks. Evening parade closed the exercises. The guests and pupils then gathered in the parlors, where they were received by the Principal and his lady. Dancing soon commenced, and was continued with great spirit for several hours. The party at length dispersed, all evidently well pleased with the evening's entertainment, the exhibition throughout reflecting great credit on the Principal and his assistants.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Ottawa* arrived at this port yesterday morning, being ordered North from the Atlantic Squadron, on account of its reduction. During her past cruise of twenty-seven months she did good service in the campaign against Forts Wagner and Gregg, and in the expedition into Bull's Bay, at the time of the evacuation of Charleston.

Her last station was in the St. John's River, Florida, where she discharged important picket duty and in which river she had previously participated in the expedition that repossessed Jacksonville. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, Jas. Stilwell, commanding; Ex. Officer, Wm. H. McCormick; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. H. Willard; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. W. Huntington; Second Assistant Engineer, in charge, Robert B. Hine; Acting Ensigns, Simpson Jenney, Wm. F. Hodgkinson, Walter Smith; Acting Second-Assistant Engineer, Augustus Wandell, Acting Third-Assistant Engineers, Wm. C. Bond, Wm. H. Fisher, Samuel W. Murphy; Mate, Henry Churchill; Captains Clerk, Frank A. Ferguson; Passenger, E. H. Ruggens, Third-Assistant Engineer, United States Navy.

THE WATERING PLACES.

Catskill Mountains.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

Under the dog-star the tide of pleasure-travel surges up the mountains. Its flood seems already here, and yet with each new day fresh arrivals are pouring in upon us. What commercial mart in the world can, like New-York, boast of a mountain retreat like this, at so short a distance from its scorching pavements? Here we are 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, in the very region of the clouds, breathing the most bracing air that circulates, and yet surrounded with every comfort and commanding every luxury. Doubtless there are places of public entertainment in higher altitudes than this, like the Tip-Top House on Mount Washington, and the house near the crest of Mansfield; but all such are designed only for a sojourn of a few hours, and are very limited in every accommodation. The great hotels, where visitors make their stay, are in the plains or valleys below the mountains, and, so far as relates to the real enjoyment of the mountains, might as well be a hundred miles away. The peculiar advantage of this spot is, that it is a veritable mountain abode, and yet a hotel of the first city class; that it gives you the purest and coolest air, and keeps before you the finest landscape on the continent, and yet caters every enjoyment and luxury found elsewhere. Nay I will amend that. In no city hostelry that I know of, are such milk and vegetables either visible or possible as are daily supplied from the pasturages and the gardens, hard by our cloud-castle, half a mile above you.

I cannot agree with those who make the cascades the most attractive features of these mountains. They have an exceeding beauty when well supplied with water, as during this Summer. No fall of water over an overhanging precipice of 180 feet could be otherwise. But, as a spectacle, the cascades are hardly to be thought of in the presence of the magnificent panorama which is commanded from the table land on which the Mountain House is erected. I have traveled this wide world pretty well over, but I can hardly recall a view so grand in sweep, and yet so picturesque in detail, as this. It stretches from the gate of the Highlands, some sixty miles to the south, up past the Berkshire hills; and, by going a short distance up the acclivity known as the North Mountain, even the peaks of the Green Mountains and the Adirondacks are distinctly seen. The whole area is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and from sixty to eighty in breadth, and embraces from *ten to twelve thousand* square miles. The grandest feature in this tremendous sweep, of course, is the Hudson, which can be followed, like a broad band of silver, until lost in the blue mist of the distance. Its nearest point from this spot is only about nine miles away. But the landscape generally is a perpetual pleasure. It is made up of alternating woodland and cleared fields, shaped, it would almost seem, with special reference to artistic effect, for it would be hard to imagine a more kaleidescopic variety. This effect is heightened by the great diversity in the colors of the various woods, and of the growing crops; but more yet by the deep and ever-shifting shadows of the clouds. These shadows present every variety of size and form, and, by their constant changes, give constant freshness to the scene. It is very curious, also, to observe the different lights and shades brought upon its different parts by the different stages of the day, and these moonlight evenings. Within the immense amphitheatre here commanded by the eye, of course thunder-storms must very frequently occur somewhere, and this elevation of view gives them a peculiar interest. Their formation, their movement, with all their attendant play of lightnings, and their gradual dissipation, can be distinctly seen. It sometimes happens that even the house itself is enveloped within the folds of a thunder-cloud. It is protected by lightning conductors of the most scientific arrangement, and is perfectly free from danger. One may walk the piazza, or sit at his ease at his chamber window, and yet at the same time have directly before him the sublimest phenomena of nature. I have myself seen none of these higher class displays, but am told by those who did witness one or two of them last Summer, that no language can describe their grandeur.

The lamented COLE, whose home was just outside of the village of Catskill, and who often came to these mountain tops for new inspiration, was once asked if he could put this landscape on canvass. "No man can do it," was his reply. Yet I understand that it is to be attempted by the young Pre-Raphaelite artist, MOORE, who resides in Catskill, and whose works, though now few and small, give great promise. It is certain that no other style of painting than the strict, literal, inch-by-inch, measure-for-measure method of that school can make any recognizable reproduction of this wondrous expanse. Yet how is it possible for the mechanical hardness of Pre-Raphaelitism to catch all these million dyes and hues and tints, which diversify and suffuse the whole, and invest it with its peculiar glory? But if Mr. MOORE feels the spirit within him to try it, let him by all means make the effort. To fail will be no discredit; to succeed will be immortality.

No one can be at the Mountain House five minutes without being struck with the genuine, unostentatious refinement which pervades the place. It is manifest at once that people come here to enjoy nature, and not to make a show. I look in vain for the mere votaries of fashion, or for a single specimen of shoddy. All of that sporting fraternity which infest so many of our other Summer resorts are missing. Wealth has its representatives here in great numbers; but it is that class of wealth which bases its chief title to consideration on culture and character. Everybody is in excellent spirits, yet of mere dissipation there is is absolutely none. Even the innocent recreations, such as bowling and billiards, are but little cared for. It is enough to breathe this invigorating air, and to gaze upon the enchanting landscape. If active exercise is wanted, it is found in riding to the cascades, or in following the footpaths to some of the great points of interest with which the mountains abound. One, indeed, may pass weeks here without exhausting the curiosities of the region. The mere transient visitor, richly as he thinks himself repaid, must go away with but a very inadequate idea of the attractions that lie hid from view—

"Like orient pearls at random strung"—

all over these mountain sides, and all through these gorges and glens.

As for preaching, I suppose you imagine that we must rely upon Nature for that. Well, I know of none better outside of the lids of revelation. The man who can come here and abandon himself to the mere natural influences of the place without profit, is not to be envied. But you are too fast. We are not, as you fancy, forced on Sundays to the groves, Druid-fashion, for our worship. Better preaching than we had last Sunday morning, from Dr. HAWLEY, of Auburn, and better singing than was given us by the improvised choir, I do not care to hear. These services are kept up regularly every Sunday morning and evening through the season, and always draw a crowded audience to the great parlor. So we cannot allow that you of the lower world have even any Sunday advantage over us.

A new feature of this locality is a telegraph wire, extending from the Albany line to the Mountain House, and enabling visitors to put themselves in immediate communication with any part of the country. It is a delight to be up here in the domain of the clouds; but a new zest is given by the new feeling that we are within an instant's hail of the world below. Our business men particularly appreciate it. Look at that Wall-street banker who sits there atilt on the east piazza, gazing out dreamily into infinite space, the very picture of quietism. How much of all that composure is owing to the invisible messenger at his elbow?

It is an advantage this Summer, not enjoyed during the war, that the famous *Thomas Powell* is back on its old line, making direct and unbroken connection between Cattskill and the metropolis. It was seized early in the war by the government for service as a dispatch boat on the Fortress Monroe Station, and proved of immense benefit. Probably it has no superior for fleetness in the world. The lamented GEORGE STEERS was its builder, and he deemed it his master-piece. Many were apprehensive that the hard work exacted of it by the government would greatly damage its running powers. No such result has followed. It is as staunch and true and fleet as ever. It is repainted and refitted, and its old favorite commander, Capt. LYNES, is still at his post. Long may it sport the flag it has so nobly served. S.

SARATOGA.

The Weather—Important Railroad Case Concluded—Distinguished Visitors—The National Temperance Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

To-day has been the most sultry of the season; and what a quantity of mineral water has been consumed, what a rush there has been to the swimming baths—thanks to the Messrs. LELAND for the luxury. Indeed, everybody has been trying to keep cool, except the delegates to the National Temperance Convention; these unfortunates have held three sessions to-day, and owing to the heat of the weather could only agree to disagree. The lake has been thronged all day long by visitors trying to keep cool; so has the park about the Congress and Columbian Springs, so has the Leland Piazza. The few who remained about the hotels spread themselves out and had room to keep out of the sun's rays; but notwithstanding the heat, as I write an hundred couple or more are trying to keep cool by dancing in the ballroom of the Union Hotel; just opposite my window at Congress Hall, another crowd is trying to keep cool in the same manner, and some two thousand, more or less, are trying to keep cool in the First Presbyterian Church, while listening to an address by Gen. NEAL DOW, but the most sensible people are in the Leland Opera House, trying to see how VON HERMANN performs his mysterious tricks—that is the coolest place with a roof on it in this country. Lovers and other sentimental people are squatted round under the different trees in the vain hope of catching a little breeze; what folly it is for lovers to try and keep cool anywhere such weather as this.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A very important case was terminated at a General Term of the Supreme Court, held here to-day, by Justice BOCKES of Saratoga, JAMES of Ogdensburgh, and POTTER of Schenectady. This case arises under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed in the Spring of 1864, and comes into court on a petition of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company against the trustees of the first and second mortgages of the Northern Central Railroad Company of New-York, praying for a transfer of the property to the new corporation under the act aforesaid. The petition was opposed on the ground that the law ordering the transfer was unconstitutional. Court, counsel, and a host of others, more or less interested in the case, assembled here to-day, and a lively time was expected; but the weather was too much for the litigants, and they acted the sensible part and compromised—the whole concern being turned over to the new company.

Some of the trustees are the merchant princes of Massachusetts. Trustees of first mortgage: GEORGE A. KETTLE, Boston: FRANCIS B. CROWNINGSHIELDS, Boston; WM. C. BROWN, Ogdensburgh. Trustees of second mortgage: WM. A. WHEELER, Malone; JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, Boston; WM. C. BROWN, Ogdensburgh.

There was quite an array of distinguished lawyers, and had the case gone on, the result in this hot weather might have been serious to all parties. C. G. MYERS, of Ogdensburgh, and SHATTUCK, of Boston, appeared for the petitioners; FRANCIS B. HAYS, Boston, Judge HAND, of Elizabethtown, for trustees of first mortgage; Gov. LEVI UNDERWOOD, Burlington, and H. A. TAYLOR, of Malone, for trustees of second mortgage. Six hundred dollar's worth of stamps were used in transferring this property.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Congress Hall had a fresh batch of distinguished people yesterday. Judges of the Supreme Court and counsel in the great railroad case, merchant princes and a pair of countesses, were of the party.

ANOTHER BALL.

I never think of a ball without the perspiration starting out all over me—can't help it now, when the mercury is up so high you cannot see it without standing on tip-toe; nevertheless the Messrs LELAND have got up posters, glaring at you with eyes of fire, announcing a ball for Friday evening next, and as an extra attraction, it is announced to come off in the dining-room. These LELANDS never will let me alone I sometimes think there is a deep-laid conspiracy between them and the ladies. The former get up something to tempt the ladies, and the ladies force the gentlemen to join them; that is the way. Probably another inauguration ball will be got up next week. Severe trials the poor bipeds have, who can wear nothing but close-fitting clothes, while women can dress as loosely as they please. But such is life.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—SECOND DAY.

The convention convened this morning at 9 o'clock, Vice-President and Ex-Governor DUTTON, of Connecticut, in the chair, and a quorum of members present. Gov. BUCKINGHAM was absent on account of temporary indisposition.

The minutes were read by Secretary DUNN, and approved.

The Business Committee presented a bundle of printed reports for distribution, of the workings of the Washingtonian Home, Boston; also, R. K. POTTERS' Recollections of the Washingtonian Movement, in pamphlet, for a general circulation. The thanks of the convention were returned for these documents.

A pungent communication was received, asking to have pepper, mustard and vinegar excluded from tables, as conducive to intemperance. Referred.

A resolution was presented, setting forth that a thorough organization is necessary to attack the bulworks of intemperance, and a Committee of Seven be appointed to prepare a plan of organization. [Applause.] The following-named gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Rev. Dr. Newell, J. N. Stearns, H. Dutton, Wm. B. Spooner, Prof. Palmer, D. S. Stebbins, D. H. Mills.

JAMES BLACK, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution to investigate the matter of obtaining necessary legislation requiring all imported liquors to be analyzed.

Another resolution favored more stringent laws, but recommending more diligence in instructing children.

Another resolution makes the superfluous declaration that intoxication should be made a cause of church discipline.

Another in favor of abolishing license commissioners.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Sons of Temperance for keeping up their organization. There are 113,000 working members of the organization in twenty-six States of the Union.

REGULAR BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. STARR, of Rochester, took the floor, and spoke in favor of prohibition. In educating his children he appealed to their reason and moral suasion; at the same time he let them see the cowskin raised, ready for use, in case the appeal to their reason failed. He was in favor of law, and concluded with a resolution to the effect that moral suasion alone was not sufficient to stop rum-selling.

Dr. NEWELL read an essay, which was referred.

Mr. DELEVAN took the floor, and, though apparently quite feeble, has lost none of his original earnestness. After starting out with the statement that the cause was God's, he urged that the temperance cause appealed to the pocket of every man owning property. One-third of real and personal property was mortgaged to the rum-seller, and this is only the first mortgage. One-third of his property had gone to sustain the nation, and he had told his friends to take it all. He had earned a living setting type, and he could do it again. Thirty-five years ago he was supplying his friends liberally with champagne. One day he estimated the expense for one year, and that amount he invested in property, which had yielded him $150,000. He spoke at some length in favor of prohibition.

The venerable JOHN PIERPONT, now more than eighty years old, was next introduced—the audience rising as he stepped forward, and greeting him with three cheers. He said four years ago, when coming into Washington from the front, on the avenue, near Willard's Hotel, he saw three soldiers, two of whom were carrying the third, who was drunk. He thought that typical of the situation, and the thought occurred to him if two hundred thousand were holding up the one hundred thousand drunken men, who was to do the fighting? He strongly urged the adoption of a prohibitory policy; and where such laws are passed, it was the duty of temperance men to see them enforced. It was folly to say that the Maine Law was a failure, because it did not stop the traffic in liquor, and he asked the opponents to be logical, bearing in mind that no law was successful in putting a stop to crime. There was a law to punish murder, but that did not prevent the crime from being perpetrated; so there was a law against stealing, &c. The fault laid at the door of temperance men themselves, who, when they had secured the passage of a prohibitory law, acted as though their work was done. He admitted it was hard for ministers, sometimes, to go into a court-room crowded with rum-sellers and rum-drinkers—particularly when, perhaps, half of the party were his own parishioners. They should remember that rum-sellers were always organized and ready to be aggressive at any moment; he (the rum-seller) was like the dog turned out of doors, ready to dodge in again whenever the door should be opened. Every man should be made to understand that breaking down the rum traffic reduced the taxes; it was a profitable enterprise as well as a moral one.

GERRITT SMITH was next introduced. He had kept aloof recently of all temperance organizations, and acted upon his own hook, because none of them came up quite to his standard; he felt there was a lack of self-consecration among temperance men—too much fear of the consequences. Great reforms in this country were great failures; the anti-slavery reform was a failure; never was slavery stronger or more deeply rooted in America than when the rebellion broke out. If the object of the anti-slavery reform proves successful, it will have been brought about by the rebellion, and the slaveholder deserves the credit of "breaking his idol with his own hand"—he was divinely appointed to do it. No wonder the anti-slavery cause was a failure, when its advocates clung to their pro-slavery churches.

The temperance reform was a signal failure. [Voices—"No," "no."] He would prove it to be so, and for just the same reason in each case; how rare it was for a temperance man to refuse intoxicating liquors in communion service—how rarely to break away from Church and party. In 1858 the friends of temperance in this State resolved to vote for no man but one of their own sort. They put in nomination a temperance ticket, which received only 5,000 or 6,000 votes. The New-York State Temperance Society went over the State to electioneer for the rum ticket. He wanted to see the anti-slavery and temperance men voting honestly. He did not mean to say that the Temperance party had done no good, but the cause was a part of God, and therefore above mere Church, which was human. There was no hope, however, until the temperance men did their whole duty—until the drunkards' drink was abandoned at the Lord's Supper. [Here eight or ten ministers sprang to their feet, in whose churches no intoxicating beverage had been used for periods of time varying from seven to fourteen years.] Mr. SMITH said his church beat them all, for no intoxicating liquor had been used there for thirty years. While not advocating the organization of a political party, he hoped to see the time when all professed friends of temperance would use their vote for temperance.

At this juncture, Professor PALMER, of Michigan, moved to adopt the report of Dr. JEWETT, submitted yesterday. Mr. SPOONER, of Boston, caused some ill-feeling by moving the previous question, thereby cutting off all discussion. Nevertheless, the paper was adopted; but in the afternoon session was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. USHER, and referred to a committee.

The Business Committee reported resolutions in favor of establishing a publishing house and agency, which was finally referred to a special committee of five.

Some one here—whether interested or not in the article was not stated—exhibited several bottles of wine, said not to be intoxicating. As the members of the convention cannot test the article in safety, it probably will be turned over to the reporters present to-morrow, to try and report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. DELEVAN presented a paper from the British Temperance Alliance, who he said were not only in cordial sympathy with them on the temperance question, but were heartily with the North in the late struggle. The paper was read and referred to a committee of three, consisting of Mr. DELEVAN, Mr. DOW, and A. A. LAWRENCE, to make a suitable response.

The Committee of Finance asked for $700 to pay expenses, and that amount, it is understood, was collected.

The Business Committee reported resolutions relative to the duty of churches; asking Congress to remove the cause of crime and shame at the National Capital; asking the coöperation of women; expressing alarm and regret at the manufacture of home-made rum; duty of temperance men to vote only for temperance men.

The resolutions were all referred back, to be condensed into so small a compass that the people would read them.

Dr. NEWELL reported on a general organization of the friends of temperance. First, they should set about organizing societies at home, preparatory to a national organization.

That a committee of eleven persons with authority to employ a secretary, be appointed to collect funds and publish documents, and when the organization is completed to call a convention to perfect the same. The chair appointed as such committee: W. E. Dodge, Buckingham, Stearns, Newell, Ransom, Judge Smith, Booth, Spooner, Palmer, Cuyler and Briggs.

Most of the afternoon was consumed in discussing the propriety of the report on resolutions requesting medical men to use less alcoholic stimulants in their practice. Dr. PALMER, in a lengthy speech, opposed doing anything except calling their attention to the fact—as it dictatory at all the effect would be just opposite to what was desired. But little positive business has been transacted to-day; but the members have had an opportunity to express their views freely upon all sorts of topics. It is quite evident that a large majority of the delegates are in favor of radical and rigorous measures, and to stop the use and traffic in alcoholic stimulants. A strong and powerful organization will doubtless be perfected before the adjournment of the convention.

Gen. DOW delivered a spirited address this evening in the First Presbyterian Church, on invitation of the convention. The house was crowded. E. A. P.

Gens. Emory and Torbert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA, CUMBERLAND, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

In your paper of Aug. 1, under the head of Washington dispatches of July 30, your correspondent undertakes to give an account of occurrences in the Shenandoah Valley, involving issues between Brevet Maj.-Gen. TORBERT and myself, which is so grossly at variance with the truth, and so unjust to me, that I have not the least doubt that the moment it comes to the notice of Gen. TORBERT, he will correct it. Your correspondent, however, does not stop with this account, but makes it a starting-point from which to assail my reputation as an officer in the military service. The specific charges he makes, in giving what he is pleased to call my antecedents, relate to the battles of Williamsburgh and Cedar Creek, two of the many in which I have participated, and are founded on an alleged failure to make a certain movement in the former, and alleged extreme slowness in the latter.

In regard to Williamsburgh, I have none of the official papers at hand, but a reference to Gen. HOOKER's report will show that I was the first to come to his support, with the small force of cavalry and a battery of artillery constituting my command. As to Cedar Creek, the more the history of that battle is described, the greater will be my advantages. The following letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, a copy of which he was kind enough to send me, will, I hope, be accepted as evidence of my conduct at that battle:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WINCHESTER, Va., Dec. 19, 1864.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request the promotion of Brevet Maj.-Gen. EMORY to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. Gen. EMORY commanded the Nineteenth Army Corps at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va. In all of these engagements Gen. EMORY was in the thickest of the fight, and behaved with great gallantry and coolness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

I will only add that I have never been censured for Williamsburgh or any other battle, nor by Gen. HANCOCK or any other General. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

More About Milk.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday appears an article signed W., which not only does injustice to the company I represent, but to the trade generally.

I propose to treat the subject fairly, and if I cannot prove the evil intention of the writer, I will at least prove his ignorance, or desire to evade the truth.

To refute the charges preferred against us but few words are needed. Mr. W. asserts we have a creamery; I have no wish to deny it; we have, and all we paid for the milk in June was 3¾c. per quart, but that we sent it to New-York is false; not one quart of it came, but, on the contrary, it was all made into cheese at the creamery.

We are receiving about 8,000 quarts daily over the Erie Railway, and to send this we have about sixty (60) farmers, who deliver their milk at the different railroad stations to be transported to Jersey City, where our carriers receive it, convey it to New-York, have the same credited to the farmers, and charged to themselves (the carriers) to be delivered to our customers, and if it is skimmed or watered, we cannot help it, as we sell the milk precisely as we get it from our farmers, and we believe them to be reliable men; and I will say further, that our milk is as pure and good as could be procured from Mr. W. himself, were he in the trade, the milkmen's great dishonesty to the contrary notwithstanding, not questioning his honesty as a milkman.

The injustice done to the trade generally by this article is, to lead people to think all milk is procured at this rate, when it is mostly that which is not readily accessible to the road, or being so far away as not to be practicable to send to New-York, the difference in price at creamery and at railroad being from ¾ to 1 cent per quart; but notice, since June, milk has advanced from ½ to 1 cent per quart. It is not unusual for those that can send to New-York to send to the creameries, it being a saving of labor and time, as well as a great relief to the female portion of the help, that of cleaning cans—all important in sending to the city.

I take it Mr. W. would not complain, provided he could get milk even at ten cents; but it seems he must have had something else, water, I suppose, and did not know it till he visited our creamery, took a drink of cream, and being so much refreshed and invigorated, came to his senses, and the article in your paper of yesterday was the result. Now, if there is any danger of it going to the brain, I would advise him to take skim milk next time, and he will return to his former condition. If Mr. W., on his return to the city, wishes to be supplied with good, pure country milk, we will be happy to take his order, he taking tickets and paying in advance.

In conclusion, I would say to Mr. W. that I am at our creamery twice a week, and would be pleased to meet him and give him any information he may desire on the subject, so that hereafter he can speak knowingly and truthfully.

J. M. HORTON,
President Orange County Milk Association.

More About Dairy Marketing.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For some time past I have noticed a discussion through the columns of your paper, on the milk question. I have no doubt it will have the desired effect. If it has an effect to reduce the price of that commodity it will be one good thing accomplished. Your correspondents I should judge, however, seem to be paying ten cents per quart. In our neighborhood (in Thirty-second-st.,) we only pay eight cents, and have paid more not since Winter, and get the best milk too. There is no need of paying any more, because plenty will furnish it for that, and make well at it then. The farmer makes more on his milk than in making butter or cheese, at two cents per quart, and two cents more would pay well for bringing milk from the central part of the State and delivering it here. If the business was well conducted, milk could be brought in air-tight cans or tanks, surrounded with ice from Illinois to this city in the hottest weather, perfectly fresh and sweet; and could be furnished in any amount, in this city, at wholesale, at three cents per quart. But allowing a fair profit all around, and allowing it to cost four cents at the depot, six cents to the consumer is all we should pay. But talking down high prices is not the thing; people must take a little trouble, and when one man asks too much, find one that will sell cheaper. I am not in the milk trade, but I could find plenty who would be very glad to leave milk at your doors for eight cents per quart, and I guess even seven; and will engage that if a street or neighborhood is canvassed, and the customers found, to find you a milkman who will leave the best country milk for eight cents. I inclose my card where I can be found if occasion requires. H.

TO THE FRIENDS OF
The Sanitary and Christian Commissions
AND OF THE FREEDMEN.

To the Friends of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and of the Freedmen:

The great work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions is drawing to a close, but the immense work of elevating four millions of freedmen is but fairly begun.

The American Missionary Association (organized in 1846), seems to have been providentially prepared for this work by its anti-slavery principles, and its missions and schools, in Africa, in the West Indies, in Kentucky, North Carolina, and elsewhere.

It was earliest to commence the work among the freedmen, (after a correspondence with Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, Va.,) Sept. 3, 1861. It has extended its operations so as to have had this year 250 teachers and missionaries throughout the South and Southwest. Its operations and success have commended it to the favor of heads of government, military commanders, and to patriots, Christians and philanthropists generally. It has relieved the suffering, established schools and Sabbath-schools, preached the gospel, distributed the Scriptures, instructed colored regiments, sought to promote domestic welfare, industry and morals, and to do all for the freedmen that is essential to their elevation, and their happiness here and hereafter.

Its education and civilization are Christian. It is undenominational but evangelical. The work to be done for the millions is great. The cost must be large, but where can means be expended with such immediate and blessed results? Where is there a people that has such claims upon us?

The necessities of the association at this season are pressing; $30,000 are now required to complete the operations of the fiscal year, but if friends will at once, and generally respond, the wants of our treasury will be met.

SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

As now the Sanitary and Christian Commissions rest from their noble work on the battle and tented field, and in the hospital, it is believed that large numbers who have so generously contributed to them will desire some channel or channels for the continued exercise of their benevolence at the South. To such friends of humanity we present this association and its great work at the South, including its labors among the colored soldiers, as cognate to, and as legitimately succeeding these excellent commissions, and trust that we shall share largely in their interest, coöperation and benefactions.

Donations for this object may be sent to WILLIAM E. WHITING, No. 61 John-street, New-York.

GEO. WHIPPLE, M. E. STRIEBY, } Secretaries of A. M. A.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic, giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. WINSLOW is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. WINSLOW has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New-York City.

Sold by all druggists. 35 cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Writing Inks and Mucilage, the best in the world manufactured by S. S. STAFFORD, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

Ladies for the Various Watering places, wishing Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Heat and Exhaustion.

It requires a constitution and physique of unusual strength to resist the effect of the enervating heat of July and August. Unless the system is toned and sustained by a wholesome stomachic during these oppressive months it is likely to be so severely debilitated as to render it an easy prey to the epidemics which prevail in the Fall. "A wholesome stomachic! Where is it to be found?" asks the reader, who has, perhaps, been told by his physician that a little *good* brandy is a serviceable stimulant, and has sought for that obsolete article in vain. It would be as idle to expect *wholesomeness* and *purity* among the liquors of commerce as to look for miracles of piety in the State Prison or wisdom in an Idiot Asylum.

There is one *safe resource*—but *one*—for those who need a protective tonic and health-sustaining invigorant. Let them commence at once, as the torrid season opens in all its intensity, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Ask the returned officers and soldiers of the Union army, who have used this elixir during the war, what *they* think of it. They will tell you that it keeps up the vital forces under the wilting beams of a vertical sun without vitiating the blood or creating any undue excitement in the circulation. As the poet Cowper said of tea, "it cheers, but not inebriates." It braces the nervous organization and regulates all the functions of the body. No other stimulant can compare in purity with the essence of rye, which forms its basis, and the tonic, aperient and anti-bilious herbs with which it is medicated, are the best of their kind on the face of the earth. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer Complaint, dysentery, diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and, having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Its Value is Incalculable.—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums and allays all pain.

Gentlemen, after shaving, who suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's KALLISTON.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Consumption Curable by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
—form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
—time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
—curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
—druggist will furnish you with a copy of my
Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illus-
—trated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per
Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale
—and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York;
Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD
—& SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists
Lungs—generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face. Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It saves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Fine improved yoke shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; three and four ply linen collars, neck ties and scarfs, gauze flannel under shirts and drawers; all kinds furnishing goods at retail by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. M. S. Brown, Metaphysical Physician and discoverer of the great Metaphysical Discovery, which effectually cures every disease of both mind and body, including Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption, &c., &c., will be at her rooms, No. 51 Bond-st., on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th insts., where her celebrated medicines can be had at all times. The price is reduced to $4 per package and three packages for $10, so that no family need be without it, as it is the prevention as well as the cure of disease.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
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Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, No. 93 Bowery, N. Y.

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—DE MILT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the South 3d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., VAN WYCK FOSTER and Miss MARGARET L. DE MILT, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

GOODWILLIE—MCGAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, by Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, assisted by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., Dr. D. H. GOODWILLIE, son of the officiating clergyman, and Miss ANNIE E. MCGAY, daughter of James McGay, Esq., both of New-York City.

HIGGINS—STEVENS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., JOHN HIGGINS and MARY A. V., second daughter of the late James H. Stevens, of New-York City.

SEAVER—BADGER.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, by Rev. Alfred Putnam, at the residence of the bride's father, ALEXANDER H. SEAVER and Miss ABBIE L., daughter of Daniel D. Badger, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

SWANSBORO—WEBSTER.—At Portchester, on Monday, July 31, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, Mr. ALFRED H. SWANSBORO and JENNIE L., youngest daughter of Daniel A. WEBSTER, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEOUD.—On Friday, July 6, at Santi Spiritus, Cuba, of yellow fever, MARY AGNES ALLEOUD, aged 45 years, late of West Hoboken, N. J.

BON.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, ANDREW M., only son of Isidore M. and Mary Ann Bon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 163 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

CALLENDER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 3, GENEVIEVE ANTHON, wife of William N. Callender, and daughter of the late John Anthon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

DE GROFF.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 3, A. BEST, son of Lewis and Cornelia C. De Groff, aged 21 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the 86th-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

COMPANY I, 71ST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M. The officers and members of this company are hereby ordered to assemble at the Regimental Armory, fully uniformed, with usual badge of mourning, at 12 M., this day, (Saturday,) to attend the funeral of our late Lieutenant, A. BEST DE GROFF.

GEO. L. TYSON, Captain.

W. A. ELMER, O. S.
G. A. AVERY, Secretary.

DOUGLAS.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, CAROLINE, wife of Robert H. Douglas, aged 36 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 32 Norfolk-st.

LESURE.—At his residence, No. 39 West 33d-st., at 8 o'clock on Friday night, Aug. 4, APPLETON P. LESURE, of this city.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LORD.—At the residence of her brother, West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 3, MARY E., daughter of the late Clarissa and Samuel Lord, aged 23 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the Methodist Church, corner of Clinton-av. and the Paterson Plank-road, Hudson City. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

MCCANN.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 2, after a short but severe illness, ELLEN E., eldest daughter of Francis and Mary McCann.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 69 Greenwich-av. Her remains will be conveyed to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Friday, Aug. 4, JOSEPHINE THERESA, daughter of John P. Moore, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, at 1 P. M., this day. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCLAUGHLIN.—At Hudson City, on Thursday, Aug. 3, THOMAS ANDREW, son of Thomas and Mary McLaughlin, aged 9 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, Palisade-av., Hudson City.

PITMAN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 4, EDWIN ALBERT, youngest son of Thomas B. and Ellen Pitman, aged 7 months.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday evening and Sunday morning papers.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, HARRIOTT R. SMITH, daughter of the late Pelig and Mary Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SAXTON.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, HATTIE L. SAXTON, niece of the late Arnest Fink.

VAUGHAN.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, CHARLOTTE, wife of Richard Vaughan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., without further invitation.

WESTERVELT.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, ANNA ELLSWORTH, infant daughter of Tompkins and Anna T. Westervelt.

At a special meeting of Company H, Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Providence has seen fit to deprive us of our Captain, JOHN MAHON, by death, leaving us to mourn the loss, not only of a commander, but of an amiable and true friend; and,

Whereas, This visitation must fall heavily upon his family connections, and especially upon his late married wife; therefore,

Resolved, That we feel sensibly the loss of our Captain, JOHN MAHON, who not only commanded our respect and esteem as an officer, but, at the same time, endeared himself to us as a friend; and that we shall long cherish the memory of him as an officer and friend and a man of undoubted patriotism; and,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his relatives, and particularly his wife, in her severe bereavement—the domestic sunshine being so soon obscured with an impenetrable cloud. We cannot but hope and trust, however, that she, and they, may find consolation in the thought that though the ways of Providence are frequently mysterious, yet they are always right; and that our Heavenly Father never afflicts but for some good which he sees, though it may be concealed from our view; and,

Resolved, That the officers and members of this company, out of respect to the memory of our deceased officer, wear the usual bade of mourning for the period of thirty days; and,

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed, framed, and presented to the wife of deceased, on behalf of the officers and members of this company, as a token of their respect for his memory.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Chairman.
N. GANO DUNN, EDWARD M. BLOOMER,
SAMUEL N. BURRELL, ISIDORE M. BON,
Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HO! FOR THE ADIRONDACKS!

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We have just published a fine NEW MAP OF THE ADIRONDACK REGION, size 33x34 inches. Price, in muslin covers for the pocket, or mounted on rollers, $1 50.

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St. Philips—New novel, by author of "Rutledge."... 1 75
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Mr. CARLETON begs leave to notify booksellers that there will be no alterations in the prices of any of his publications before Jan. 1, 1866.

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MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES. By Hon. W. M. STEWART. 8vo. 25 cents.
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"A HOME FOR ALL."—THE CONCRETE, OR GRAVEL WALL MODE OF BUILDING. New, cheap, convenient, adapted to rich and poor. Its superiority over wood, brick or stone, for dwellings, churches, school-houses, barns, out-buildings, green and ice houses. Illustrated with numerous designs. Post-paid, $1 50.

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Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

Dr. S. CLESSON PRATT, No. 793 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, respectfully invites the attention of persons interested, to the means and facilities at his command, for the safe, efficient and rational treatment of Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial Diseases, by MEDICAL HYDROKONIA. Reference is given to the numerous patients in daily attendance at his professional rooms, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GIN SOLACE,
OR AROMATIC TONIC BITTERS.

This great army tonic cures dyspepsia, prevents fever and ague, affords great relief in diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs, giving tone to the system and complete restoration to health. The most delicate females can use it with great benefit. For sale by druggists and grocers. General Depot No. 138 Pearl-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the uptown offices as follows: Stations A. and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

TRY DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP.—IT IS guaranteed to be superior to any article out, for the cure of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, pain or cramp in stomach or bowels; excellent for children, and very pleasant to take. Contains no opiate. DEMAS BARNES & Co., Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Anywhere in the neighborhood of Union or Madison squares, by a small private family. The advertiser will either buy or rent. Address, with location, terms, &c., E. N. N., Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from MONDAY, July 31, until MONDAY, Aug. 28.

Extraordinary Racing.

INDIANS VS. HORSES—AN EXCITING CONTEST—INDIANS VICTORIOUS.

An exciting race took place on the Chicago Driving Park on Saturday last between two Indians and two trotting horses. The following account we take from the Chicago *Republican:*

"The Indians are well known in the sporting world as astonishing runners, having on many occasions performed almost impossible feats. Their names are DEERFOOT and STEVENS, and they both belong to the Seneca tribe, of New-York State. They possess all the peculiarities of their race, are of medium height, loose, active and wiry looking, and move along with that slouching gait peculiar to the Indians. They are young men, and go about preparing for a run with all the coolness imaginable. They think no more of starting for a run of ten miles than others would think of taking a pleasure walk. Their opponents were Mr. GATES' well-known bay mare *Princess*, and Mr. HASTINGS' equally well-known horse *Cooley*, both of which have made remarkably good time on more than one occasion. The men and horses were all in good trim, while the weather was all that could be desired. The race was for a purse of $1,000, and was to be run in the following manner: The Indians were to run two miles and twenty rods while the horses trotted four miles—the Indians to relieve each other during the race, and the horses likewise.

Close upon 4 o'clock the men and horses appeared in the field. The former were dressed in tights, and were the observed of all observers. A spot twenty rods north of the judges' stand had been marked off and here STEVENS took his position, while DEERFOOT stood upon the starting line in front of the judges' stand. It was arranged that STEVENS should run the odd twenty rods, DEERFOOT the first mile and STEVENS the second mile, while *Princess* should oppose the first two miles and *Cooley* the second.

After the usual amount of exercise, *Princess* got into a nice trot and started at a rattling pace, while at the same instant STEVENS dashed over the 20 rods to the judge's stand with almost equal speed, when he suddenly stopped, and DEERFOOT took up the race and started off at a fine pace. The mare trotted beautifully, and did not break throughout the race, while the Indian ran splendidly at a steady rate, his lengthy strides carrying him over the ground with astonishing rapidity. As the mare passed the judges' stand on her first mile, DEERFOOT was at the half mile post, so that the odd twenty rods had already been made up by him. He did his second half mile at even a better pace than the first, and though the mare continued to trot steadily, she could not overtake her fleet opponent, who arrived opposite the judges' stand about three hundred yards in advance of her. At the stand STEVENS took up the race, and DEERFOOT fell out, while the horses were changed by *Cooley* taking the road, and *Princess* retiring. These changes were, of course, made without the race being stopped or a second lost. As *Cooley* crossed the score and relieved *Princess*, STEVENS was about 300 yards ahead, shooting along at a rapid rate, and he was near the first quarter post before the horse overhauled him. Between this point and the half-mile post the Indian ran with amazing swiftness, and when the horse crossed the score and started on the fourth mile, STEVENS had only about one-third of a mile to do. It was quite evident that the race was the Indian's, and STEVENS saw this, and, slackening his speed, he did the last quarter in an easy pace. The horse trotted well, but it was utterly impossible for him to catch the Indian, and he had just reached the three-quarter post when STEVENS passed the judges' stand, amid the most vociferous cheering. The horse continued his pace, and crossed the score 36 seconds later.

The result of the race seemed to be pleasing to the large majority of the crowd, for the Indians were cheered again and again. Time: *Princess* did her two miles in 5:15, and *Cooley* his two miles in 5:38; total, 10:53. The respective times of the Indians we did not get, but they made the two miles and 20 rods in 10:17, thus beating the horses 38 seconds."

An Old Swindler Heard From.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 1.

Many of our readers will remember the circumstance that transpired a year ago, of a broker in Springfield, Ohio, swindling one of our city banks (the Ohio Valley,) in the following manner: The Cincinnati Bank, on a certain day, had occasion to send a package of $100 to the Springfield broker, known as BENJ. W. ALLEN, and also $10,000 to Indianapolis. By accident the latter package was sent to ALLEN, who at once pocketed the money of his depositors, forged acceptances on his father-in-law and other respectable citizens of Springfield, and with the $10,000 came to this city, leaving a newly-married wife, realized on his forged paper, and escaped. Detectives vainly essayed to find him, and he has not been heard from, positively, until very recently. It is ascertained that he went from here to St. Paul, Minn., where he lived fast at a first-class hotel, as an invalid or pleasure-seeker, spending money freely. From St. Paul he went to New-York, stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, registering himself as Hon. J. W. HARRIS, late of Texas, and had himself reputed as a man worth a million. In the sham and folly of the great metropolis, he played the deceiver so well that on the 24th of last May he married a young girl of excellent reputation and great accomplishments. With his bride he returned to St. Paul, and for a short time lived as a millionaire. But detectives were on his track, and civil processes were issued against him by direction of his Springfield depositors, and he disgorged, without trial, some three thousand dollars. The officers having succeeded thus far, telegraphed the Ohio Valley Bank, and, by their order, process was taken to recover their $10,000. The swindler had made some deposits in the St. Paul banks, and in one of them had left a tin box, said to contain $61,000 in United States bonds. These were garnished, but the money had been mostly drawn out, and the bonds proved to be waste paper. Drafts for $8,000 that he proposed to have cashed, proved to be forgeries; and thus run down, he had recourse to a fast horse, and actually escaped the sharp detectives, leaving his second young wife heart broken among strangers. Thus the prospects of the Ohio Valley Bank for recovering their loss are more doubtful than heretofore.

—On Friday, July 28, a series of actions respecting the site of the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, were amicably settled. They commenced nearly thirty years ago, in the form of a mortgage foreclosure, by the United States Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. Litigation among the owners followed. Hon. WM. A. BEACH, of Troy, has been one of the counsel in the case for over twenty years. The recent fire at first threatened to complicate matters, but they have all been adjusted, and Mr. MARVIN commences to rebuild the "States" at once.

PERSONAL.

W. M. W.—THE PARCEL HAS ARRIVED. G.

J. O. H.—LETTER SENT FRIDAY A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES vs. FOREIGN. THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, in order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.
SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

LEWIS & COX.
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 132 Broadway. Post-Office Box, No. 5,660 NEW-YORK CITY.
Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.
Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.
Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in the departments.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
A physician residing in Chicago, Ill., who has an extensive and rapidly increasing practice, and who can control a large number of life insurers, and is desirous to effect insurance on his own and wife's life for $10,000 each, would accept the position of medical examiner to a responsible and well-established company having or desiring to establish an agency in the West. Address CARLISLE, Box No. 6,395 Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS, with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack For sale by the manufacturers.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No 546 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., or at the brewery on 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts., will receive the above reward.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIER PUPS.—A gentleman has a litter of thorough-bred pups, two months old, all dogs, some of which he will dispose of. They can be seen at the private stable, No. 59 West 11th-st., from 8 to 12 A. M.; no dealers need apply.

CARD.—OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY advised that JOHN BELL, sometimes serving us as a collector, is no longer in our employ.
WM. R. POWELL & CO., No. 298 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

HANCOCK RECRUITING FUND.—THE contributors to the Hancock Recruiting Fund are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Chairman, No. 45 William-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding upon the disposition to be made of the balance remaining unexpended. It is particularly requested that all contributors who take any interest in the matter will attend, as the action then had will be final.
GEORGE BLISS, JR., Chairman.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, (Continental Bank Building,) Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

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KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, THE ISSUES OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

E. R. McILVAINE, NO. 13 BROAD-ST., DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.
All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:
Thirty 7:30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.
Ninety 7:30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.
HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY, By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent. No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

WANTED—$300 FOR TWO YEARS, SECURITY given and interest paid. Address G., Brooklyn Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL........................$5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, BANKERS AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, NO. 6 WALL-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.
Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c., SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY Coupons Cashed in Gold, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.
The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK: DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST., issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY STOCK.
Ten shares wanted by ODDIE & GAMBLE, No. 3 Broad-st.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.
THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.
E. F. STONE, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst. No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300—FOR SALE—OLD COMMISSION BUSIness, Broadway, down town, rare opening; also, splendid manufacturing business, Greenpoint, doing a large lucrative cash business, $22,000; rare chance this. Apply at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 16.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—FOR SALE—A new and elegant country store, together with the flourishing business, established more than thirty years. Full particulars at No. 109 Leonard-st. Apply immediately.

PARTNER WANTED—A STOCK COMMISsion house, members of the old Board and Gold Room, want a partner with means and business capacity. Highest references given and required. Address J, Box No. 2,309 P. O.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.
Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE, No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 9 Washington-st., near Reade.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY.—The Directors of the American Umbrella Frame Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., for the quarter ending July 1, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox.
Aug. 1, 1865. JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	466 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.
With the steamers will be included two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.
For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 9, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof: and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—LOST ON JULY 30TH, IN this city a BLACK BLOOD STALLION, 15 hands high, long black mane and tail, one hind white foot, one white spot on the back; he was in charge of a colored servant named Hardy, age 29, dressed in grey sack, blue military pants, black felt hat wide brim. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse at Police Headquarters, or a suitable reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his recovery.

LEFT ON ONE OF THE TABLES AT Crook, Fox & Nash's Dining-rooms, Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, a small pocket-case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement, on application to the Cashier's desk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have commenced opening THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF FANCY SILKS, comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS AND LYONS MOIRE ANTIQUES, IN NEW COLORS.
BLACK GRO DE RHINE AND BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETAS, OF ALL WIDTHS,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, Plain Centre and Striped.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS, Long and Square.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RUGS.
LINEN GOODS, consisting of BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASK, RED-END DIAPERS, SHIRTINGS, HUCKS, TWILLED TOWELINGS and NAPKINS.
BORDERED DUCKS, CREAM CANVAS, BROWN CANVAS, BURLAPS, HOLLANDS, RUSSIA SHEETINGS, SPANISH LINENS, MANTLE LINENS, RAVEN'S DUCK,
which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. OFFER TO WHOLESALE BUYERS a full assortment of WITNEY, GLENDALE AND ONECO BLANKETS, (Union and all wool,)
THE CELEBRATED ROB ROY FLANNELS, and all desirable makes of PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS.
All favorite brands of COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS, DRILLS, TICKS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, COTTONADES, &c.
All well-known brands of DOMESTIC PRINTS.
ALSO, a large and well-selected stock of BROADCLOTHS, COATINGS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., suitable for clothiers' and fashionable tailors' trade, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO., ARE PREPARED TO FIT OUT STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS, RIVER STEAMERS, YACHTS SLEEPING COACHES, HOTELS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS, with BEST HAIR MATTRESSES, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS, TOWELS AND NAPKINS, CHAIR AND SOFA CUSHIONS, DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.
Orders in this line are solicited from all parts of the country. They will be executed promptly, and at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.
Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, (rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865, for the supply of
2,031 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.
594 tons cast-iron curved pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.
6 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
All proposals must have the words "Proposal for cast-iron pipe." also the name of the parties proposing, and the date of presentation indorsed on the envelope.
Blank forms for the proposals and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 14, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.
For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.
For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.
Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL A. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, RICHD. S. ROBERTSON, JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS, M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS, M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
THEODORE AMES RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
MERRIAM & BELL.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for Music, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Paris, to teach French in a New-England academy; salary $1,000; also, a gentleman to take charge of the Commercial Department; salary $1,500. Address PRINCIPAL, New-Haven, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st. will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus,*" *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.* C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th. Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE—Port Jervis, (Erie Railroad,) Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal. This institution now stands among the highest for the education of ladies. The testimony of all who know it is in its mountain scenery and air, spacious and well-furnished house, excellent table, able instructors, social and religious advantages, all combine to make it an attractive school.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A BOY TEN YEARS OLD, WHO has never been from home, board and tuition in a small select school in the country, (New-Jersey preferred;) a plain, comfortable home is required, where he will meet with the care and attention necessary to his religious, moral and physical as well as mental development. Address C. T. K., Box No. 2,784 Post-office, New-York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTment, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, under the care of Misses Harrison and Ranney in the Day Department, and Mrs. Newton in the Boarding Department, will reopen Sept. 13. Address as above.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 60 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2¼ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located at Tremont, on the Harlem Railroad, eleven miles from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot; flagged sidewalk all the way from depot to house; double house, containing ten rooms, in good repair; carriage-house, one acre of ground stocked with all kinds of fruit; a very pleasant place for a gentleman doing business in the city. The furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Possession immediately. Price $7,000, without furniture. Inquire on the premises, corner of 12th-st. and Washington-av., Tremont, or of G. S. HUMPHREY, No. 3 Broad-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF 75 ACRES, 65 OF which have been put in perfect order, stoned and ditched; the barns are extensive and in excellent order; the stock of cows, horses and poultry, which is large, also for sale. The farm is in the township of Monroe, 2½ miles from the Morristown depot. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIDENCE of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 241 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. AKLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWBURGH—A DELIGHTFUL country seat of about four acres, beautifully located, with all the modern improvements, north of the city; price, $16,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1 mile from depot; 23¾ acres tillable land, two story frame dwelling and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 33D and 34th sts., 100 feet west of 8th av., being part of the Blind Asylum property; will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit builders. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house in fine order. Address S. LEGGETT, Box No. 3230, General Post-office.

FOR SALE, AT PORT CHESTER.—A real good home. For a full printed description, send to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN 40 MILES OF THE city, on a steamboat or railroad route; must have good buildings, &c., &c.; price not to exceed $6,000. Address FARMER, Station A, Post-office, giving full particulars.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
1 100x25.
2 80x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—ABOVE 14TH-ST., AND between 4th and 6th avs., a medium sized house in good repair. Apply, stating terms and location, to OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 111 Water-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to meet with a private family who would receive him to board from the 1st of October next, and treat him as one of themselves. To a family wishing to reduce their expenses he would prove a desirable inmate. Location neighborhood of 5th-av., between 23d and 30th sts. Address P. W. G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, wife and one child, (8 years old;) would prefer to furnish their own rooms, except carpets. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,889 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two daughters; parlor and two bedrooms, above 14th-st., from Sept. 15; references given and required. Address J. C., Box No. 2,848 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen; also, a single room; private family; references required. Apply at No. 195 5th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. A double room will be vacant in a few days in the Summit House; also accommodations for a large family in a spacious cottage, with private table if desired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

We have in press, and shall publish in a few days,

A FINE EDITION OF

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

By Miss BRADDON.

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Nine illustrations. Price $1 75.

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Publishers, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.,
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Publishers, Nos. 19 and 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHY-siological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE STORY OF SHERMAN'S GREAT MARCH. Just issued and for sale wholesale and retail at No. 128 Nassau-st.

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SUMMER BATHING.

A new lot of Fancy Flannel
BATHING DRESSES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS,
in any style, made to order by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
Of
LINEN,
COTTON
and FLANNEL,
made to order at short notice, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
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ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four* packs of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA ....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN ....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE......A. BOCANDE......FRIDAY......Aug. 18
EUROPE......A. DUCHESNE......FRIDAY......Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 00
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 00
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN......WEDNESDAY......Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin......$100 00
Second Cabin......55 00
Steerage......32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16......COSTA RICA......WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1......NEW-YORK......TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

HIBERNIA......SATURDAY, Aug. 12

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.

THE NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The UNITED STATES will follow on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage......$35

The fine fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,

Tri-Weekly,

FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spotteylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able and well-recommended woman; prefers a situation in the country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A HEAD GARDENER'S SITUA-tion by a Scotchman; is a good landscape florist and propagator; would take charge of the farm and dairy as a whole, and board the hands; his services would be invaluable to parties about purchasing a place; references reliable and satisfactory. Address C. T. C., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG active man, recently in the United States service; good writer; quick and correct at figures; has some knowledge of cloth business; occupation more the object than salary. Apply to CHAMPNEY & SMITTEN, jewelers, No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; he is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, graperies, green-houses, flowers and vegetables; references unexceptionable. Address F. S., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in a private family; can give good reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 210 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Call for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUA-tion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly and willing to make himself useful; no objection to city or country; has good reference. A letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—WANT-ed, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a young man who has had one year's experience in the business. Address CLERK, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MALE OR FE-male, in city or country to sell, POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, of all the members of Congress who voted for the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; a companion to that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is the finest group picture ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Agents can easily make $100 to $200 a month selling it. Address or call on G. M. POWELL & CO., Room No. 24, Bible House New-York.

WANTED—A STEWARD OR PURVEYOR FOR a church school for young ladies. The applicant must furnish undoubted references as to character and fitness; should be a Protestant, a man of mature years, and capable of keeping accounts. For a suitable person a comfortable home and a moderate salary is offered. Address, with full particulars, Y. Z., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO CANVASS THE United States with a new article; one acquainted with the grocery trade. Apply to W. H. BRUNDAGE, office of the Girard House, this morning.

WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN A family of four, a respectable Protestant woman; she must be willing to clean up first story on Friday; wages $10. Answer Box No. 283 Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A FLOUR STORE, about 18 years of age; one who writes a good hand and is correct and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance from the city; must be willing to help in the place if asked to; good references required. Apply at No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 19.

WANTED—IN A BANKER'S OFFICE, A LAD about sixteen, who resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 206 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a drygoods jobbing house. Address Box No. 2,322 Post-office, stating experience, references and salary.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR our china and glass department. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Address H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED IN FANCY goods house. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected, Box No. 2,688 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall.	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL-ROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LAND-ing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUN-TAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PAS-senger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The steamer POMONA will leave Harrison-st., EVERY SUNDAY, at 7:30 A. M., landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sands Point at 8 A. M. Has beautiful grounds and groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; no fever and ague nor mosquitos.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

COAL.

BEST RED ASH AND WHITE ASH Coal, $8 per ton. Genuine Lehigh, $8 50. Stove, range, grate and furnace. Orders by post or otherwise delivered carefully. Screened at short notice.
THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. 10th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The Grand Ballet Divertisement, the
BEAUTY OF SEVILLE.

W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer. Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished CONCORD LADY SKATER, will execute the most intricate movements on parlor skates.

THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
ROBERT AND BERTRAND,
OR, THE TWO FUGITIVES.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM......"Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA......"Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA......"The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents.

DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

THE SECOND ANNUAL
RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 7.

FIRST RACE—The Travers Stakes of $50 each, p. p., one thousand dollars added, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with nineteen entries.

SECOND RACE—Purse $350, for all ages; two-mile heats.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

FIRST RACE—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, two and a quarter miles; closed with eighteen entries, viz: *Rhinordine, Tipperary, Kentucky, Arcola, Saratoga, Aldebaran, Capt. Moore, Beacon, Orion, Asteroid, Lexicon, Lutlerne, Olata, Alexandra, Mary Howell, Lord Monmouth, Eclipse Colt.*

SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.

SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.

THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. $750 added for three years old, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.

THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for two years old; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Visitors from New-York by boat are recommended to land at Albany to insure connection with the Saratoga trains.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UN-der the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. Harrison, No. 52 6th-av., physician for ladies, all irregularities and obstructions removed at one interview; consultation at all hours. N. B.—Dr. Harrison has no connection with any other office.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE—MAT-tresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call. Save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences at 8......Concludes at 10:40.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT DRAMA.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 5,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
TWENTY-SECOND TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.

The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1865,
EIGHTEENTH NIGHT OF
the popular young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success during the past three weeks is unparalleled in the history of the stage.
THIS EVENING,
Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann......Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom......Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan......Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan......Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly......Mr. Williamson
Bernie O'More......Mr. Brown
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"......Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan......Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"......Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann......Mrs. John Sefton

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The young and fascinating comedienne,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.
St. Louis de Richelieu......Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Cleopatra, with medley song...Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs. Oakley......Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
ANDY BLAKE.
Andy Blake, with song......Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 7,
will be produced for the first time in this city an entirely new protean Comedy, in three acts, entitled
PICCOLINO.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in four characters.

FALK'S BELVIDERE LION PARK.

8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
Proprietor......PAUL FALK
TO-DAY GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
The nineteenth free grand orchestral
CONCERT! CONCERT!! CONCERT!!!
will take place, under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Aug. 5, at 4½ o'clock.
An attractive and brilliant programme will be given.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.

Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROAD-WAY, are selling piano-fortes beyond all competition. A fine 7 octave, with all the modern improvements, for $275.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND ME-lodeons, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—The Pastor will preach a funeral discourse by the request of Miss Kirkman previous to her death, at the corner of Madison and Catharine sts., SABBATH, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. Concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.; at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av.—Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG Jr. will preach on both occasions. This church will be open for divine service, during the month of August, at the hours above stated.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION, DEEPLY IN-TERESTING between Orthodoxy and Spiritualism, SUNDAY, at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st. Subjects—*Is Spiritualism True? Did Christ Rise from the Dead?* Prof. MATTISON will exhibit wooden spirits and expose their tricks.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-TIAN Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—The rooms of the Association will be open every Sunday during the present month from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The reading room and library are free to young men.
L. B. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH will be open for Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING throughout the month of August, at 10½ o'clock. The Holy Communion will be administered on Sunday next, the 6th inst.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject: *Sermon for Young Men.* Sacrament after morning service. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL CHURCH, Amity-st.—Rev. T. A EATON, Rector.—This church will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and for prayers at 5 o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. LUNDY, of Canada West, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and the Rev. S. A. DEALY in the evening. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Mr. CHAS. PARTRIDGE will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, on the *Errors of the Old Religion, and the Fundamental and Processes of the New Religion.* Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, REV. W. H. GARLAND, Chaplain United States Army, will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville. Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector. Morning service at 10½ A. M., and evening prayer (until September) at 5 P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½, on *The Progress of Sin*, and at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of the Israelites in Egypt.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious exercises in this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by the choir of two hundred children.

REV. W. VARY, OF DOVER, N. H., will preach in the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts., will be reopened for Divine Service next SABBATH, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MER-chants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting,

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Seventh and Sixteenth New-York Artillery and the First Rhode Island Cavalry—Arrival of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry and First Connecticut Cavalry.

The Seventh New-York Heavy Artillery Regiment arrived on Thursday, and proceeded to Albany for final payment. The regiment numbered 306 men, under the command of Major JOHN F. MOUNT, and was organized in Albany in August, 1862, by Col. LEWIS O. MORRIS, (who was Colonel of this regiment until the time of his death, which he met at Cold Harbor,) as the One Hundred and Thirteenth New-York Infantry, but was afterward changed by order of the War Department to the Seventh New-York Artillery. The regiment was stationed around Washington until May, 1864, when it was assigned to the Second Army Corps. Its members have participated in all the engagements from Spottsylvania to Petersburgh, distinguishing themselves at Cold Harbor, where they were the first to enter the works, and had the honor of capturing the rebel colors. Out of twelve companies organized in 1862 only four return, members of the twelve being consolidated into the four. They were mustered out on Aug. 1, 1865.

The following are the battles of the Seventh:

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7–8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Peeble's Farm, Va., Sept. 29–30; First Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27; Second Hatcher's Run, Dec. 5.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of LEE; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9.

THE SIXTEENTH NEW-YORK ARTILLERY.

A detachment consisting of eighty-three men of the Sixteenth New-York Artillery, in passing through the city to Hart's Island on Thursday were treated to dinner at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, No. 52 Howard-street. Capt. VAN BUSKERK was in command.

THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND.

Arrived Thursday night and remained over at the Battery until yesterday afternoon when they left by the Neptune line for Providence. The regiment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. JOHN ROGERS, and was organized in Providence, R. I., in September, 1861, by Col. R. B. LAWTON, and originally had nine hundred and twelve members, formed into twelve companies, with a staff of forty-seven officers, and its return shows only ten officers, and four companies containing three hundred and thirty-five men, and during its four years' service has received above five hundred recruits in its ranks.

The regiment has participated in the following engagements:

1862—Front Royal, Va., May 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; POPE's Campaign, Va.: Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13.

1863—Kelly's Ford, Va., March 17; STONEMAN's raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 5; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; Loudon Valley, Va., June 20–22; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–5; Falling Waters, Md., July 11; Culpepper campaign, Va., Sept. 6–11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

1864—White House, Va., June 20; Deep Bottom, Va., June 29; Winchester, (covering SHERIDAN's retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Kearneystown, Aug. 27; skirmishing for twenty days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester, (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Masseneuten Gap, Sept. 22–24; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 28; Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va., (near Newtown,) Nov. 11–12; Lacy's Springs, Dec. 21.

1865—SHERIDAN's great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3–5; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8–9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

THE TWENTIETH NEW-YORK CAVALRY

arrived yesterday afternoon from City Point in the steamer *Edward Everett*, via Fortress Monroe. The regiment numbered 870 men, under command of Col. D. M. EVANS, and was raised at Sackett's Harbor, in October, 1863, and served in Gen. KAUTZ's division, with the Army of the James, during the siege of Richmond. They afterwards were merged in Gen. MCKENZIE's Independant Brigade, and entered Lynchburgh soon after the surrender of Gen. LEE. Having been engaged in the siege operations they cannot exhibit so lengthy a record as those continuing with SHERIDAN through his valley campaigns. The regiment left for Albany yesterday afternoon, en route for Sackett's Harbor.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY

arrived from Washington, via Baltimore, last night, at a late hour, and are now quartered at the Battery Barracks, awaiting transportation to Hartford. The regiment numbers 550 men, under command of Col. BRAYTON IVES, and was raised in 1861 as a battalion, leaving the State January, 1862. In January, 1864, the command was filled up to the full strength of a regimental organization, and was then serving in KILPATRICK's old division. During its term of service the regiment has had nearly 2,000 men fighting beneath its flag, and now returns with only 550.

The following are the battles of the First Connecticut:

1862—Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; POPE's campaign, Virginia.

1863—STONEMAN's raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 6; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; Loudon Valley, Va., June 20–22; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1–5; Falling Waters, Md., July 11; Culpepper campaign, Va., Sept. 6–11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

1864—WILSON's raid, June 9—July 1; White Oak Swamp, June 14; Blacks and Whites, June 16; Nottoway Court-house, June 26; Ream's Station, Va., June 30; Winchester, (covering SHERIDAN's retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Kearneystown, Va., Aug. 27; skirmishing for 20 days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester, (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Masseuneuten Gap, Sept. 22–24; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 28; Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va., (where CUSTER's division captured 42 pieces of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va., (near Newtown,) Nov. 11–12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorfield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN's great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3—Sweat House Creek, Va., April 4; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8–9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

Frauds by Hackmen.

Within a short time past, some of the hack-drivers of this city have received severe punishment for attempted extortions. This has rendered them somewhat more careful and honest in their dealings with the public, and they do not now disregard the law so flagrantly and so openly as they did a year or two ago. They charge excessive rates—the practice being to get all they can—and sometimes they obtain three to five hundred per cent. more than by law they are authorized to demand. For the purpose of effecting these frauds, many tricks are resorted to to prevent detection and escape the penalties that are rigidly enforced whenever complaints are made and sustained.

The tariff which they may legally charge was made in 1853, and is probably too low now. The hackmen have not formally asked that it be increased. It is declared that the hackmen never intended to conform to any regulations, for when the rates were originally established they were systematically disregarded; and the fact that the prices are low is made the excuse by every hackman for his extortions.

It should be better understood that the enforcement of the law and the punishment of the abuses of hackmen are really in the hands of the public. The Mayor is the master of the hackmen, and Marshal GEORGE W. MORTON has special charge of this department of the business of the Mayor's office. Every complaint against hackmen is carefully attended to, and redress for outrages of all classes may be obtained with very little trouble or loss of time. In cases where overcharging is proved—and the affidavit of the person swindled is considered ample proof when the examination takes place—the whole of the money paid must be refunded by the hackman; and in extreme cases his license is also revoked. The following account of the operations of hackmen, and of what followed, will give a good idea of abuses frequently perpetrated, and of the remedy which is regularly applied.

A man named MAURICE HIGGINS, the owner of licensed hacks Nos. 64 and 492, has just been deprived of his licenses under the following circumstances: A complaint was recently made against him for overcharging, but he did not come forward, nor did the complainant, so the hackman was not arrested, and the case was not at that time pressed by the Marshal. The name of the hackman was, however, entered in the Marshal's books for reference. Soon afterward one of the same man's drivers was caught with a vehicle that contained a number printed on a slip of paper, which could be removed or exchanged at pleasure. This was against the law, and on the evidence of the facts the licenses of the hackman were promptly revoked, and he was notified accordingly. A policeman was the complainant in this case. The hackman has applied for a renewal of his license, making many excuses for his offence, and promising to do better hereafter; but the Marshal refuses to grant his request, on account partly of the circumstance that the hackman did not respond when first notified to appear and answer to this overcharging. A new license will not be granted until the hackman has been sufficiently punished in the loss of business for the violation of the law.

The other case involves some singular facts. It appears that a few evenings ago a soldier came to this city from Washington, and at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, where some hacks were standing, he entered into conversation with a citizen named CHARLES GOODWIN. The soldier arrived too late to get on the train that would carry him homeward; and Mr. GOODWIN advised him to proceed at once to a hotel in the vicinity, saying that in the morning he could enter one of the city railroad cars and proceed to the depot, thus avoiding the unnecessary expense and trouble of a journey by night. The soldier acted accordingly. One of the hackmen who had had his eye on the soldier then followed Mr. GOODWIN and grossly insulted him. The man was so persistent in his abuse, and his words and conduct were so outrageous, that Mr. GOODWIN appealed to a policeman for protection, and the policeman, instead of arresting the hackman, took from the latter his badge, for the purpose of exhibiting it to Mr. GOODWIN, whom the policeman advised to make a complaint at the Mayor's office. Mr. GOODWIN lives in Brooklyn, and being an acquaintance of Mayor WOOD, laid the facts before that officer, who wrote for him a letter of introduction to Mayor GUNTHER, and the case went in due course to Marshal MORTON. The Marshal called up the hackman, whose number was 232, but this hackman swore positively that he was not guilty, and Mr. GOODWIN, who was present to identify him, said there was some mistake—that he had never before met the person arraigned. It was ascertained, however, that another individual had used the badge, and the arrest of the culprit was ordered. When he was found it appeared that he was a licensed hackman named CONKLIN, but that he had borrowed or otherwise obtained the other hackman's badge. He had taken this course for the purpose of avoiding the consequences of his acts. But his license was promptly revoked; he cannot now carry any passengers without incurring the risks of arrest and payment of a heavy fine, and any hackman lending him a badge hereafter will probably be deprived of it.

The practice of lending badges is common, but it is almost impossible, under present circumstances, for hackmen to commit any frauds or any description of abuses without prompt detection and punishment, if citizens who suffer will do their duty by giving information.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

The Grand Lodge reassembled last evening, Grand Master SNYDER in the chair.

After introducing several new members, the grand officers elect were installed into their respective offices.

D. G. M. JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 30, was then examined by P. G. Masters SMITH and SWANTON, and presented to the Grand Master for installation, whereupon he was solemnly installed as M. W. Grand Master of Southern New-York.

The Grand Master then installed the following grand officers:

John Medole, of No. 22, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Nicholas Petit, of No. 50, R. W. Grand Warden; Dewitt C. Langdon, of No. 166, R. W. Grand Secretary; Jacob Russell, of No. 28, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

Rev. R. Travis, of No. 107, Grand Chaplain; James Aitken, of No. 9, Grand Marshal; John A. Vollmer, of No. 133, Grand Conductor; James Irvin, of No. 166, Grand Guardian; Charles McDonald, of No. 30, Grand Herald.

After the appointment of the Finance Committee and other standing committees, the Grand Lodge took a recess until Wednesday evening next.

The Burning of the Steamer Glasgow.

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in the city papers of this morning, said to have been made by a Mrs. SMITH, reflecting most seriously upon the Christian character and manly conduct of the late Rev. Mr. MCLOUGHLIN, one of the passengers on board the late steamer *Glasgow*. As my position at the time of the fire, and more particularly at the time the transferring of the passengers commenced, was most favorable for knowing the truth, I have been requested to make a statement upon the subject, which I take much pleasure in doing. And it is this. When the order was given to place the passengers in the small boat, Rev. Mr. MCLOUGHLIN, was standing near the gangway leading to the boat, waiting patiently until the women and children had been safely placed in the boats, and it was only after it was announced that there were no more women and children to go, and that there was still room for some males in the boat, that Rev. Mr. MCLOUGHLIN, presented himself at the gangway, and was without any objections whatever, on the part of the second officer or any person else, allowed to go into the boat, and indeed as was his right, to depart.

CHARLES A. LEAS,

United States Consul to Madeira, and one of the passengers on board the late steamer *Glasgow*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—In view of the fact that the number of soldiers and sailors honorably discharged who ask for situations at the Metropolitan Employment Agency, No. 136 Canal-street, increases on a very large scale every day, while the number of employers is far from increasing in the same proportion, it has been resolved by the soldiers and sailors now applying at the Agency, to visit, in a body, the Mayor, the city authorities, the leading newspapers, and the most influential political and public institutions, Custom-house, clubs, &c., &c., to ask of all of them to make a direct and official appeal to employers in every branch of public and private industry, in order to induce them to dispose of the situations they have in their gift in favor of the defenders of the Union. Those who wish to participate in this demonstration should call at No. 136 Canal street, next Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., when the time and day of rendezvous, and other details, will be arranged.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, CHARLES CHAPIN, one of the telegraph operators at Police Headquarters, was appointed Chief of the Fire Telegraph vice ROBINSON, resigned.

Engine Company No. 19 sent in a communication stating that EDWARD J. KEHOE, a member of the company, had been expelled for non-payment of dues. Approved.

In the matter of the expulsion of several members by the firemen of Hose Company No. 11, noticed some time ago, the expelled members desired a reconsideration. The affair was referred to Commissioner ENGS, who recommended that the dispute be returned to the company for action.

The Chief Engineer sent in the necessary estimates and requisitions for articles required for the department, consisting of materials for repairs. Laid over.

The board then adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Last evening Mr. WM. G. KING, of No. 151 West Eighteenth-street, one of the Adams Express Company's drivers, lost a foot, having been run over at Communipaw, N. J., by a Central Railroad locomotive. He was brought to this city and taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer POWELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police....Last evening, LEWIS SILVERSTEIN, a child of four years, whose parents dwell at No. 304 Second-street, was run over by Weehawken Railroad car No. 20, in Second-street, near Sheriff, and lost an arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the driver of the car was arrested and imprisoned in the Eleventh Precinct Police-station.

APPOINTMENT.—The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, appointed as Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, Mr. CHARLES L. CHAPIN, of the Police Telegraph, a gentleman of large experience in telegraphing. He erected the Morse Telegraph in Germany, was Superintendent of the Municipal Police Telegraph, and has been twenty years in the business. His uniform courtesy while an operator for the Metropolitan Police Department won him many warm friends, among whom, it is understood, are several who strongly urged his appointment by the Fire Commissioners.

PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY.—Major WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, of Gen. HOOKER's staff, was recently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for services at Antietam, to Colonel for services at Lookout Mountain, and to Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at Peachtree Creek. Gen. LAWRENCE has been connected with the army from the beginning of the war, and has, with Gen. HOOKER, passed through many trying and difficult campaigns. He is well deserving of the promotion, and we are gratified that the government has not allowed his gallant acts to remain unnoticed.

PEACHES.—The supply of peaches at Washington Market is moderate, and prices continue high. Choice Delaware and Jersey fruit is selling at $1 75 and $3 a basket. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company run a regular daily train, called the "Delaware Peach Train," and which brings to market every morning, from ten to twenty thousand baskets of Delaware peaches, most of which are choice fruit. Besides the Delaware train, the New-Jersey road brings to market from four to seven thousand baskets of Jersey peaches daily.

MARRIAGE OF REAR-ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.—On Wednesday afternoon, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN was united in wedlock to Mrs. GODDARD, daughter of the late Hon. SAMUEL VINTON, of Ohio, at the house of the Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, pastor of St. Stephen's Church. The ceremony was conducted in a quiet and unostentatious manner and very few persons being present. The lady, who is well known in the fashionable circles of Washington, is said to be about twenty-five years the junior of her distinguished husband.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday, at 8 A. M., will be launched from the ship-yard of JOHN ENGLIS & SON, the new steamer *Old Colony*. She is a sister steamer to the *Newport*. The following are her dimensions: Length, 320 feet; breadth, 48 feet; extreme breadth, 80 feet; and depth of hold, 14 feet. Built of white oak and locust. Engine, 80-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. She will be completed by the 1st of October, and will be placed on the route between New-York and Newport.

SUN-STROKE.—A man of respectable attire was found suffering from heat yesterday afternoon, and as he could not speak or otherwise indicate his place of abode, the Twentieth Precinct Police took him to their Station-house, and Dr. STEPHEN W. ROFF attended him and applied restoratives; but he rapidly sank, and died about 1 o'clock. Papers in his possession bear the address of Mr. JOSEPH B. CHASE, of No. 138 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

OPENING A NEW HOTEL.—The Cambria Hotel, a new house on the European plan, at No. 92 Chatham-street, has been opened by Mr. ELEAZER JONES. Last night a regular house-warming took place, and was a great success. Supper for a large number of guests was laid in the dining-hall, and the worthy proprietor exerted himself to make those present welcome, evincing an aptness for the business. The Cambria opens under good auspices, and deserves to succeed, as it doubtless will.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CHARLES SUTTON.—A few days ago, Mr. CHARLES SUTTON, ex-warden of the City Prison, was presented by the attachés of the prison, and a number of his friends, with a mark of their esteem, in the shape of a magnificent gold watch and chain valued at $800, the manufacture of Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING, of No. 570 Broadway. The presentation was made in a neat speech, to which Mr. SUTTON happily responded.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—During the three months ending on the 31st of July, 20,467 persons were arrested in this city, of whom 14,372 were males and 6,095 females. During the previous three months, ending on the 30th of April, the arrests numbered 12,592, of whom 8,585 were males and 4,007 females. Consequently the total increase over the number recorded in the previous quarter is 7,875, of whom 5,787 were males and 2,088 females.

LIFE-SAVING BOAT.—A trial-trip of the "Nonpareil Life-boat" will come off to-day. The start takes place from the Coast Wrecking Company's Dock, foot of Sussex-street, Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. The excursionists will arrive in the city at 6 P. M., after an experimental journey.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN-STREET DISASTER.—The investigation into the circumstances attending the late disaster at Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, whereby three men lost their lives, was continued before Coroner LYNCH last evening.

Charles E. Bliven, residing at No. 25 North Third-street, E. D., testified to being in the employ of Messrs. Bord & Berry, builders; was in the buildings that fell engaged in putting sash in the front doors; was about six feet from the walk when they came down; the day previous to the accident the men working there heard a peculiar creeking of the wooden centres which sustained the arches of the roof; remarked to his partner that he would not like to be one of those whose duty it was to take down those centres; witness' partner also heard the noise; did not observe any cracks in the centre walls; the wooden centres of the two main arches had been taken out before the accident; was present when the building fell; heard rattling as if mortar and brick were falling; immediately afterward the whole fabric came down with a crash; got out of the building about one minute before it fell; thought the small arch was put up under Mr. Bord's direction; thought he drew plans for three frame buildings in Bushwick; an architect made plans for Wilson's buildings in Fulton-street, N. Y.; it is usual for architects to make plans for large structures.

Abraham Van Duyne, carpenter and joiner, who worked with preceding witness and was present when the building fell, testified to a similar effect, and the investigation was further adjourned.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—The residences of ANDREW GLUCHMANN and ALEXANDER ARNSTADT, in Chauncey-street, New-Brooklyn, (Ninth Ward,) was struck by lightning during the storm on Thursday evening. The house of the former was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished with a loss of about $150. The electric fluid passed down the chimney of Mr. ARNSTADT's residence, entirely demolishing it, into a room on the first floor and upset the stove. Two children were somewhat injured. The chimneys of a row of brick buildings in Quincy-street, near Marcy-avenue, were demolished, and causing other damage amounting to about $50. The liberty pole on Fort Greene was likewise struck, but was not materially injured.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The investigation into the charges brought against the Superintendents of the Poor for awarding a heavy contract for flour to Mr. JAMES CORBOY, who was not the lowest bidder, was continued before the Supervisor's Committee yesterday. Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD, one of the Superintendents, was examined, but his evidence proved nothing more than that the bid of Mr. CORBOY was considered bogus by at least one of the members, but who, with the others, (excepting Superintendent BENNETT,) signed the papers presented by him. The committee adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—Mrs. ELLEN GARRITY, residing at No. 117 East Warren-street, was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday for brutally assaulting a tenant, an aged woman named CATHARINE MCNULTY, whereby her nose was broken and shoulder dislocated. As alleged Mrs. GARRITY pushed the other woman down stairs. This was denied by the defendant, and she was permitted to go on her own recognizance.

SUN-STRUCK. An unknown man, about 50 years of age, was picked up insensible at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital.... PATRICK MCCARTY, residing in Twentieth-street, while working in an earth-bank in Middle-street, was prostrated by the head. He will probably recover.

BURGLARY.—The house of MARTIN EVANS, in Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was feloniously entered yesterday afternoon and robbed of silver-ware, bills, &c., in all valued at $150, with which the thief escaped.

Williamsburgh.

A YOUNG LADY COWHIDES A STOREKEEPER.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a young woman named MINNIE PHALON, 20 years of age, residing in East Williamsburgh, entered the furnishing store of Mr. GUSTAVE BAER, No. 198 Grand-street, E. D., and assaulted him with a cowhide. Mr. BAER resisted her vigorous castigation, and took up a stick in self-defence. A young gentleman named JAMES FORREST, who resides in New-York, and who was in the young lady's company, then seized BAER, while MINNIE belabored him with the cowhide. In this emergency, Mr. BAER called out lustily, "Watch! murder!" when Officer WALSH, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, was attracted to the spot and arrested the lady and her companion. They were taken to the station-house and locked up. Miss PHALEN states, in explanation of her conduct, that she visited BAER's store early on Monday morning last to purchase some articles, and that after the articles were put up the storekeeper charged her more than she had agreed to pay; she thereupon refused to take the purchase and demanded back her money; which demand was refused by the man BAER, who called her, she alleges, names which did not belong to her. Hence the cowhiding.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A PROPELLER BY FIRE.—About 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire broke out on board the propeller *George O. Vale*, FARRELL, master, lying at the foot of North Fourth-street, E. D. The fire originated about the smoke-stack, and spread with great rapidity. But for the promptitude of the fire-apparatus, under Chief DOYLE, the boat would have been utterly destroyed. As it was, damage resulted to the amount of $2,000. The *Vale* was owned by B. G. NEFF, No. 32 South-street, New-York, and was insured in the Washington Insurance Company for $5,000 and in the Harmony for $800.

MEETING OF FENIANS.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood took place at Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., last evening. Mr. THOMAS GALLAGHER, Centre of the Emmet Circle, presided. Mr. GEORGE J. CAMPBELL, Centre of the Shamrock Circle, Greenpoint, delivered a lengthy and eloquent address on the hopefulness and justice of the cause which he advocated, namely, the unity of the Irish race for the purpose of self-government in their native land. The finances of the Williamsburgh Circle were stated to be in a healthy condition,

NEW-JERSEY.

BITTEN BY A DOG, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Mr. EDWARD S. HENNESSY, of No. 215½ Broome-street, New-York, appeared before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, on Thursday, and complained that on the day previous, while his son was returning home from a ball match, through Bloomfield-street, he was set upon by a dog, belonging to Mr. CHINER, of No. 251 Bloomfield-street, and was bitten and badly lacerated on the thigh. Mr. HENNESSY was very anxious that the dog should be killed, and accordingly Recorder AVERY furnished him with all necessary authority to carry out his desire. The dog was found on board the Bremen steamer, lying at the dock, and Mr. H., after some delay, having secured the animal, took him out to the end of the pier foot of Third-street, for the purpose of drowning him. It is alleged that Special Deputy REED threatened to throw HENNESSY overboard if he attempted to drown the dog, when the latter pitched the animal overboard, and then pitched into Mr. REED, but with assistance was finally ejected from the pier. Subsequently, while REED and some friends were standing at the corner of Third and River streets, HENNESSY came up and renewed the attack, when Officer KING came up, and HENNESSY turned and struck him, and at the same time REED put in two or three well-directed blows. HENNESSY was arrested, but on being taken before the Recorder the officer withdrew the charge of assault and battery, and accused plead guilty to disorderly conduct. He was fined $2, got a black eye, a bloody nose, and lost the dog, which swam ashore.

CHARGE OF RAPE IN A CRIM. CON. CASE.—DAVID B. RICHARDS, recently a druggist in Jersey City, was arrested and taken before Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, yesterday, for examination on a charge of having attempted a rape on the person of LAVINIA ZABRISKIE, she being under 15 years of age, and according to the State law an infant. A short time since RICHARDS was arrested on a charge of having abducted the girl from home, and RICHARDS caused the arrest of the ZABRISKIE family on a charge of keeping a disorderly and disreputable house. RICHARDS was held in $500 bonds to appear for trial, and the whole affair will be fully investigated at the October term of the Hudson County Court.

A JEW IN TROUBLE.—A Jew cigar peddler, hailing from New-York, was arrested and taken before Recorder AVERY, of Hoboken, yesterday, charged with peddling cigars without a license, and for which he was required to pay a fine of $5. The accused, who gave his name as LOUIS WOLFSKY, plead and begged to be let off, declaring that he was poor; had only a dollar and a quarter; that he got married only six months since and that his wife had a baby, &c. That six months' baby had no effect on the Recorder, and as he was about to commit Mr. WOLFSKY to the cells, he very quickly produced the money and paid the fine.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A prepossessing young woman, giving the name of MARY SMITH, who was acting in the capacity of nurse in the family of Mr. JOHN MAGARRIGLE, No. 148 Washington-street, Hoboken, was detected, yesterday morning, absconding with a quantity of female wearing apparel. She was tried before Justices AVERY and POPE, and was sent to the County Jail for three months.

THREATENING TO STAB AND SCALD.—A good looking young woman, named MARY MISTLE, was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, by Aid DOYLE, charged with having threatened to "put a knife" into the bowels of WM. MURTA, and also wet him down with scalding hot water. The cause for threatening such violent measures did not transpire. Accused gave bonds to appear for examination.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm on Thursday afternoon, a barn near Elizabeth, belonging to a Mr. HARLAN, was struck by lightning and consumed, together with a cow and seven tons of hay. Loss about $600; no insurance. The lightning struck a tree on the corner of Jersey-avenue and South Sixth-street, Jersey City, and wrenched off several of the limbs.

MURDERERS TO BE TRIED.—There are at present five persons in the county jail at Elizabeth to be tried at the next term court for murder, viz.: WM. GRADY and GEO. DIXON for killing FERGUS COLLINS; JAMES GLENN, charged with having choked his wife to death; JAMES HOWE and MCHUGH, charged with fatally beating JOHN MILLER.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-SELLERS TO BE PROSECUTED.—The Board of Councilmen of Hoboken have directed the City Recorder to commence proceedings immediately against between forty and fifty public-housekeepers for selling liquor without license. The fine is $10 for the first offence, and $50 for every subsequent offence.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.—The Washington train due at Jersey City yesterday morning, was delayed two hours in consequence of a smash-up of freight cars five miles beyond New-Brunswick.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	143⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66⅜
100	Erie Railway	89½	500	do.....s3	66¼
200	do	89⅝	500	do	66¼
100	do.....s3	89⅝	100	do.....b3	66¼
100	do.....b3	89⅝	300	do	66⅛
600	Reading R.	106⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr	63¼
200	do	106⅛	300	do	63⅛
1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	70⅛	100	do.....b3	63¼
400	do.....b3	70⅝	100	Hud. Riv. R.....b3	112⅝

Market not very active, but rather firm.

[Advertisement]

BETTER THAN OIL WELLS.—The most valuable possession on earth is good health.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are an excellent preserver of the health and vigor of the whole system.

They quiet the nerves.
They cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
They create a healthy appetite.
They cure Cramps and Colic.
They purify and invigorate the System.
They cure Headache, Constipation, and Biliousness.
They require no change of diet.
They instantly relieve distress after eating.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

TRY THEM, AND BE CURED.

[Advertisement.]

"HUMAN HEADS."—Good heads with bad characters, and bad heads with good characters. How is it? See August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cts. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement]

GLASS LETTER CO. No. 107 FULTON-ST.—Richly gilded letters for store windows and signs. Numbers for residences unsurpassed for lasting. Painters' supplied, Agencies established.

[Advertisement]

PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT, WHIPPOORWILL SONG, with other splendid and brilliant novelties, in the August number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 5	New-York	South'ton.
Bavaria	Aug. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgyw.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	July 26	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	July 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
Lafayette	July 27	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York.
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

City of Washington	Aug. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool and Queenstown, per steamer *City of London*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.; via Hamburg, per steamer *Teutonia*, at the same hour.

Mails for New-Orleans, per steamer *George Washington*, close to-day at 1:30.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon sets... 3 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 54 | Gov. Island. 6 43 | Hell Gate.... 8 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Barks Sicilian, Smith, Malaga, Baker & Crowell; Sicilia, (Ital.,) Alliro, Marseilles, Slocovich, Agresta, Smith & Georgiades; Normandy, (Br.,) McIntosh, Montevideo, McColl & Frith; Dirigo, Blair, Cow Bay, Brockway & Baker; Suliote, Panna, Lingan, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Gratta, Craig, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Agincourt, (Br.,) Burt, Richibucto, P. Harmony's Nephews; Harvest Home, Berry, Turks Island, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brigs C. F. O'Brien, (Br.,) Knowles, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Aura, (Br.,) King, Havre, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Boyd & Hincken; Rescue, (Br.,) Sanders, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Chevron, (Br.,) Long, Baltimore.

Schooners Argo, Ely, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son; Montrose, Holt, Morehead City, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Velma, Moore, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Ida L. Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; E. Sheddon, Egbert, Baltimore, M. Bedell; D. B. Doane, Redman, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; Diadem, Benjamin, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary Susan, (Br.,) Albany, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson; Snow Squall, Payson, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Rhode Island, Curtis, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah Loverie, Anderson, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Addie E. Barnes, Lawton, Savannah, Del Banco & Co.; Arlington, Collins, Demerara, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Ottawa, Lieut.-Commander Jas. Stilwell, commanding, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds. July 31, off Cape Lookout, passed U. S. steamer Jas. Adger, with a monitor in tow, bound S.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaher, New-Orleans 6 ds., 19 hours, via Sand Key July 30, with cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 30, off Sombrero Light, passed steamship Mississippi, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship De Molay, Sampson, City Point 40 hours, with the 20th New-York Cavalry, Col. D. M. Evans, 750 men, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship John Gibson, Kelly, Washington 42 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Edward Everett, Etter, Richmond, via Fortress Monroe 26 hours, with 200 men of 20th New-York Cavalry, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Isle de Cuba, (Span.,) Rivear, Havana 4 ds. and 6 hours, in ballast to J. M. Ceballos. Came to this port for repairs.

Steamer Metamora, Van Salkenburgh, Washington 48 hours, to master.

Ship Harry of the West, Durham, Trapani 64 ds., with salt to Calvin Adams.

Bark Florence, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Kuck, Matamoras 28 ds., in ballast to Ruprecht & Forstener.

Bark Ann, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Campbell, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Neuvitas 9 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Peck & Church.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Grant, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Mazatlan, Maddocks, Sagua le Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Jackson, Lingan, with coal to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Venus, Hearsey, Calais 4 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dean, Bangor 8 ds., with spars for Newark.

Schr. F. Artemus, Mitchell, Shulee, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Chase, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Ella, Crocker, Port Royal, for Rockland.

Schr. E. Leland, Gott, Bangor.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, to L. Kenny & Co.

WIND—At sunset, S., and light.

Below.

Bark Confidence, from Matamoras.

Brig Alfareta, from Cuba.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4—Arr. U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, from Pensacola; steamers Ceres, from New-York; Oriental, from New-York; ship St. Louis, from Rangoon; bark Zephyr, from Manzanilla; Lady Franklin, from Cienfuegos; brig J. B. Hirby, from Remedios.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Flying Eagle, which was ashore to the Eastward, was towed to the city yesterday by the steamtug Relief.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, July 24, bark Stampede, for New-York in 3 ds.; brigs Ellen P. Stewart, for do. do.; Nebraska, do., ldg.; schr. Ann Carlet, wtg.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

FOR TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 629 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I am receiving daily calls from Soldiers' Widows, desiring to make some arrangements by which they may procure a

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

A loyal Virginian widow, having lost her husband and two children in the Union armies, made application for one to-day. Calling upon her reference, I found him willing to place $20 to her credit toward procuring the Machine. Perhaps some one else will assist this and similar cases. If not by making a donation, send in their orders for their own families, accompanied by the price, and thus assist in RECONSTRUCTING THE SEWING-MACHINE BUSINESS.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

for Heavy Tailoring, or Leather-work—to RENT, and *all of the rent allowed* if purchased. No advance made on the manufacturers' prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

for Sale, Repaired, and Instruction given in their use; to Rent, and kept in order without charge; *one-half of the rent allowed if purchased.* Competent operators for family sewing sent to residences with machines.

Having increased facilities for the accommodation of customers, any increase of patronage will receive the same prompt attention as formerly.

J. T. ELLIS,
No. 939 Broadway,
Corner 22d-st., up-stairs.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

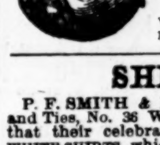
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT.

IN ADDITION TO our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y.

THE CELEBRATED SWISS CIGARS,
Manufactured by
VAUTIER FRERES, GRANDSON, Switzerland.
Suisses Fins, Figaros, Virginie,
J. MARC MARTIN,
Sole Importer for the United States, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.



POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st
Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., hereby notify CONSUMERS that their celebrated "SEA ISLAND"* "soft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishing in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.

*TRADE MARK—Entered according to act of Congress.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 467, Aug. 4, 1865.
42, 67, 13, 18, 10, 1, 66, 71, 32, 17, 47, 26, 24, 21.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 468, Aug. 4, 1865.
21, 58, 11, 6, 42, 16, 31, 3, 76, 59, 49, 36, 56.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 367, Aug. 4, 1865.
24, 49, 21, 68, 57, 32, 65, 70, 37, 43, 27, 53, 1, 25.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 368, Aug. 4, 1865.
36, 41, 6, 23, 48, 31, 10, 38, 19, 57, 59, 45, 17.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

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JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

READY IN A FEW DAYS,
THE GREAT WEST:
TRAVELERS', EMIGRANTS', MINERS' AND SETTLERS'
GUIDE AND HAND-BOOK
TO THE
STATES AND TERRITORIES OF MINNESOTA, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, DAKOTAH, COLORADO, WYOMING, MONTANA, NEW-MEXICO, ARIZONA, UTAH, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, SONORA, AND CALIFORNIA,
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NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's steamship HELVETIA, PROWSE, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—CHRISTIANS whose churches are closed will find comfortable seats and evangeligal preaching in the Chapel of Messiah's Church, 7th-av., near 11th-st. Preaching afternoon and evening, by Rev. J. T. LANNING. Seats free to all.

HEAVEN AND HELL—THEIR NATURE AND LOCATION.—This will be the subject of discourse by "the Prophet SNOW," on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following editorial tribute to the character, professional skill and worth of this gentleman is from a late number of the New-York *Weekly Art Journal*, HENRY C. WATSON, Editor.

PROF. ROBERT SAFFORD NEWTON, M. D.

Among the many men of distinguished ability and extended professional reputation, who have, amid the whirl of events during the past four years of civil war, been thrown into our midst, there is no one more eminent or more deserving of a cordial welcome to our city than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Dr. Newton is a regular practitioner of medicine and surgery, and was Graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1841, while Profs. Drake, Gross, Caldwell, Yandell, Short, Cook and Miller occupied the various chairs of that Institution.

He immediately entered upon the practice of the Allopathic mode in all its forms, and continued for five years, until he became fully satisfied that there was much to be done to increase the efficiency of that mode of practice, while there were in constant, daily use such agents as no enlightened, conscientious, humane physician could prescribe from—the unquestionably injurious results constantly revealing themselves in the shattered health of the thousands of victims to their use. Being naturally an Eclectic, Dr. Newton very soon found that there was an alarming tendency to almost universal debility and ill health among women, resulting from the Mercurial, Arsenical, Antimonial and some other of the Metalic agents which are chiefly relied upon by the Allopathic practitioners, and which act upon the system as cumulative poisons. Enlightened by his own experience, he at once determined to abandon the teachings and the *thraldom* imposed by his professional Alma Mater, so far as to make a full, fair and dispassionate trial of what was known as the Eclectic school of medicine, with a view to a comparison of the curative power of its peculiar remedies, treatment and system of Pathology, with those of the Old School. He very soon found that the curative power was much greater than even he had anticipated, while there were no remaining injurious after-results, as in the Allopathic practice. He, with characteristic enthusiasm, at once determined to carry forward a general system of observations and experiments in remedies, and in the treatment of the whole range of chronic and constitutional diseases, also in the class of diseases universally denominated by the Allopathic school as incurable. To enable him to do this most effectually, he, in 1849, organized the Memphis Eclectic Medical College, and for two years occupied the chair of Surgery of that institution. In 1851 he was appointed to the same chair in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and continued to occupy alternately the chairs of Surgery and Theory and Practice until March, 1863, a period of twelve years. During this time Dr. Newton occupied the responsible position of editor and publisher of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, the most powerful organ of medical reform in this country. He also, during the same period, edited and published *Syme's Surgery*, with notes and additions; a work on the Eclectic Practice of Medicine; a work on the Eclectic treatment of Diseases of Children; a work on Pathology; a work on Ulcers; a work on Medical Botany; and in 1851 he projected, prepared and published the first edition of the Eclectic Dispensatory, beside performing a large amount of miscellaneous literary labor, in addition to his very extensive hospital and private practice. Dr. Newton also established a Clinical Institute, or Home for the Sick, in connection with his College in Cincinnati, which he sustained for seven years, at a cost of more than $20,000, in which were treated more than five thousand (5,000) patients, many of them gratuitously.

In this institution he developed his celebrated plan of treatment for the radical cure of Cancer and all canceroid affections, together with the true Pathology of that terrible disease. He also conducted a wide series of experiments in connection with the proper treatment of all forms of chronic disease, and introduced numerous new and valuable remedies and methods of treatment. Professor Newton has undoubtedly made and utilized more important discoveries and improvements in remedies and medical and surgical practice in this class of diseases than any other medical man, and he has treated and radically cured more cases of real Cancer than all others put together. He has also devised more really valuable new surgical instruments and improvements upon old ones than any other American surgeon, with, perhaps, the exception of Dr. J. Marion Sims. All these he has freely contributed to the general benefit of the Eclectic School of Medicine, and to all others who have sufficient spirit, individuality and independence to inquire beyond the cabalistic formulas and monkish rules of the Allopathic School.

Dr. Newton's Clinics were attended by from two to three hundred students annually, and every case that was operated on before his classes was continued to its termination, thus giving the most valuable practical instruction to his students. He made the subject of Cancerous diseases a special study; discovered and defined the pathology, and the only successful method of treatment of this formidable disease ever taught to classes in a medical college. His skill and success as a surgeon soon became widely known, and his services were sought in every direction, in connection with the most difficult cases. He has, as his operations fully demonstrate, few equals as an operative surgeon, while his success in the treatment of cancerous and chronic diseases is perhaps still more remarkable. In the Spring of 1863 Dr. NEWTON came to New-York, where he has fixed his permanent residence. Mainly through his instrumentality, a charter for the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York, and a Hospital, was procured from the Legislature; also, a charter for a State Medical Society, with auxiliary district Societies; and he was unanimously elected President of this State Society at its first annual meeting, in June of the present year. From his untiring exertions there is every prospect that this College and Hospital will be organized and in successful operation very soon.

The plan of the proposed Eclectic Hospital embraces a Department for Cancer patients and one for Chronic diseases, and one for Diseases of Women, in addition to the department devoted to general medical and surgical cases. In this Hospital the comparative value of the Eclectic System of Practice will Challenge the Attention of the Whole Medical World.

Professor Newton has undoubtedly, by his Intelligently-Directed Labors and his Unselfish and Unqualified Devotion to the Great Cause of Medical Reform, done more than any other man to give Unity, Otganization and Systematized Vitality and Power, to the Eclectic School of Medicine.

The late Dr. Jeptha Foulkes—a distinguished Allopathic physician, well known to the Profession in this city, and late Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., in an editorial in the *Bulletin* of that city, in 1862, wrote as follows:

"Professor Robert Safford Newton was for two years Professor of Surgery in the Memphis Eclectic Medical Institute, from 1849 to 1851, and we know him intimately. He has since occupied the chairs alternately of Surgery and Theory and Practice in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. He has also been the responsible editor of the widely circulated and influential *Eclectic Medical Journal*, published in that city. Dr. Newton is a true man and an ornament to his profession. He has long had the friendship and confidence of such men as Rev. W. G. Brownlow. Newton and Brownlow are alike distinguished for loyalty, independence and benevolence. They will do as friends in peace or war, in prosperity or adversity. Of few men can this be truly said. Newton is one of the first men in the medical profession in the United States, and in surgery operates with singular skill and a remarkable uniformity of success. He will cure when it is possible to do so, and under no circumstances will he deceive, or extort from, or impose upon his patients by exorbitant charges."

Dr. Robert S. Newton has, to his serious annoyance and professional injury, been in the minds of many persons confounded with another man formerly of this city, who is known as the "spiritual Dr. Newton," who professed to cure diseases of all kinds by "Spiritual Agency and the Laying on of Hands." We intend this article to aid in correcting this very erroneous impression, and in justice to an honorable, learned and accomplished professional man, well-nigh a stranger in our city.

We conclude with the following suggestive notices:

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S CLINICAL INSTITUTE AND HOME FOR THE SICK.

"This Institution ceased to exist in Cincinnati when Dr. NEWTON left that city. In it were to be seen patients from almost every section of the country, being treated for Chronic Diseases, such as Bronchocele, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Polypus, both malignant and non-malignant; Cataract, Strabismus, Fistula, Hydrocele, Gravel, Piles, Cancers of different varieties, Catarrh, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, with many other diseases. In fact, this Institution was constantly full of patients being treated by Professor NEWTON. He is among our old and established physicians and surgeons, and one who has brought to this city from a distance more persons seeking medical aid, in the last seven years, than any other man in the profession."—*Cincinnati Times*, 1862.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., late Professor of Surgery and Clinic Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and for eleven years editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, of Cincinnati, has permanently located in New-York. Dr. Newton is the author of numerous works on the Eclectic Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and one of the most progressive and best operating and consulting surgeons and physicians of the age. We wish him unbounded success.—*Eclectic Medical Journal of Pennsylvania.*

Dr. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S MEDICAL OFFICE is at No. 22 EAST 18TH-ST., between 5TH-AV. and BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Hours for Office Consultation from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

N. B.—Patients out of the city desiring advice may address Dr. ROBERT S. NEWTON, as above, by letter. Clergymen treated without charge for consultation or advice.